





## DR. FELTON IN ROME.

HIS VISIT SAID TO BE PURELY SOCIAL.

But He and Mrs. Felton Attracted Great Attention, and the Talk is Political—An Alliance Meeting.

Rome, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton came over from Cartersville this afternoon, and are stopping with Mr. J. L. Camp on Second avenue. It is claimed that this is only a social visit, and that the elegant parlors of Mr. Camp are crowded tonight with the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Felton, and the drift of the talk is necessarily on the present political situation in the seventh.

Dr. Felton is in fine health, and appears as vigorous as he did ten years ago. He is evidently pleased at the earnestness and enthusiasm of his friends, and is willing to make the race for congress if nominated by the convention, to meet in Rome September 3d.

That is, as he expresses it, "if the 'straightout democrats' of the seventh see proper to make him their standard bearer."

He talks freely on the political situation and does not hesitate to criticize what he believes to be the undemocratic measures of the alliance.

There seems to be no doubt, at this time, that Dr. Felton's nomination will be made by acclamation by the Rome convention. He will then take the stump as an advocate of old-fashioned democratic doctrines, and the fun will begin in earnest.

The excitement in Floyd county grows more intense every day, and now it seems that a vigorous fight is inevitable. News comes from Walker county this evening that petitions are being circulated over that county asking Dr. Felton to speak at LaFayette on Thursday. He is not fully decided, but said that he would determine by morning. There is already talk of making up a special train from Rome to accommodate the crowd to LaFayette, if Dr. Felton speaks.

The interest that has developed in this congressional district in the last ten days is almost unprecedented, and everybody is talking politics. The alliance is strong, but the opposition is strong, too.

## WILL REPRESENT HEARD.

And Will Enter the Race for the Speakership.

FRANKLIN, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Senator H. H. Jackson has been chosen by the democrats of Heard county as their representative in the next Georgia house of representatives. For the past two months the legislative race in Heard county has been an exceedingly close one. Hon. W. H. Daniels, who represented Heard in the last house, being Mr. Jackson's opponent. There has been much interest in the contest, both gentlemen having many friends, and Senator Jackson's friends are very much gratified at the result.

An additional interest is added to this race. It is generally understood that Hon. R. H. Jackson will enter the contest for the speakership of the house. He was the first president of the Georgia State Farmers' Alliance, and has many friends and admirers in the alliance throughout the state who would like to see him in that high position.

## DOWN IN BURKE.

Political Talk and the Possibility of a Fight Over County Officers.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Politics have now quieted down almost entirely, except now and then some wise prophet comes along and creates a sensation by announcing an independent ticket of his own making, and a combination of the negro, etc., all of which in Burke county is a thing of the past, and has not the least probability of occurring.

All of our people are hard at work on their farms and behind their stores, preparing for the gathering of the present very heavy and fine crop in Burke county this year. There is not now anything to alarm our present county officers, except one matter that may mean much. When our county met some time ago to elect a new executive committee, and to determine upon primaries or a mass meeting in the congressional campaign just closed, the sentiment of the farmers and alliance men was for primaries in all things—"from the election of constable to congressman" is the exact language used in the meeting. Now it has been years, so long that "memory" has run out to the contrary, since Burke county has had primaries or nominations for county officers.

To have nominations would split the county open politically from one end to the other. Many of our present officers apprehend something of this kind. Being a large county, these of these officers have been handled.

During our legislative nominations, the alliance received only one representative in the lower house, and out of the senate three representatives from Burke, the trying to be liberal, the alliance holds only one place out of four.

Many of our young men intended it otherwise, and the new campaign will be fought over the county officers. They are going to make up for lost ground. In attempting it there will be a stubborn and bitter fight for the nomination of county officers, and the result after the nominations in Burke county certain, if the nominations are had, for the negro element is hard to control.

## THIRD DISTRICT NEGROES.

They Endorse Dave Dudley, and Nominate Peter Gibson for Congress.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—The republican congressional convention for the third district, assembled in Americus today and nominated Peter O. Gibson, of Dodge county, to oppose Judge Crisp. He is the same negro who made a feeble effort to defeat Judge Crisp two years ago. The nomination was unanimous and by acclamation.

The convention also unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Dave Dudley for the American postoffice. Abe Hirsch, who is also a candidate for the American postoffice, was the only white republican present, and the proceedings plainly showed that he was in bad odor with his colored brethren.

Dudley, who presided over the convention, vacated the chair and charged Hirsch with being a republican for revenue only, plainly charging him with never having voted a republican ticket, and told him that when his work for the party brought forth fruit it would be time enough to consider his application for office.

Hirsch, who has been selling liquor in Americus for many years, claims that his republicanism dates back to the time he was personally acquainted with Lincoln; but his active affiliation with that party has only been since he applied for the postoffice here.

## Politics in Newton.

COVINGTON, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—A democratic convention was held here on Saturday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the senatorial convention, which is to nominate a candidate for senator from this (the twenty-seventh) senatorial district, and also to determine when and in what manner candidates

for county offices should be nominated. Messrs. T. D. Guinn and T. J. Speer were selected as delegates to the senatorial convention, and it was decided that the candidates for county offices should be nominated by a primary election to be held on September 12th. The announcements so far made are as follows: For sheriff, H. H. Anderson, the present incumbent, and A. H. S. Davis; for treasurer, J. F. Henderson, the present incumbent, and A. S. Franklin; for tax collector, W. S. Lee, R. L. Loyd, J. S. Peck, and J. L. Hays; and for tax receiver, J. W. Stephenson, the present incumbent, and T. A. Walker.

For several days there has been talk of an independent candidate for the legislature in opposition to Mr. H. L. Graves, the democratic nominee. The announcement of the candidacy of a gentleman from Hays district was sent to The Star office late Saturday afternoon. The announcement was withdrawn today before any copies of the paper had been printed, and now it is not probable that Mr. Graves will have any opposition.

## NOTES FROM JASPER.

The Alliance and Direct Trade—News Notes of Interest.

SHADY DALE, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—The alliance of Jasper county heartily approves of the proposition of the governor of Georgia calling a convention of the government of the cotton states to meet in Atlanta, on the 10th of September, to formulate some plan by which trade direct with Liverpool may be opened. It must come sooner or later, and to do the south justice should begin at an early day as is practical. Parties who call up the party unfortunate blunders in the direction, cannot, or do not, realize the tremendous force that is backing this movement today. It is the little rivulets that make the mighty rivers, and the sooner some people understand it, the better for them. There is no politics in the move. It's business. Why should the south not build up her southern ports?

Several bales of cotton in the crop will be as large as any expected. Many large planters say that their crops are not so good as last year.

Several new buildings are being erected, both in Shady Dale and in Jackson. Mr. Edwin Wydn has just completed his residence on Maine street. Mr. J. L. Tucker is completing an elegant cottage residence on Railroad street. Mr. Sid Jones, on the same street, is making for himself a nice home.

In Machen the Bullard Bros. are doubling their extensive establishment. Mrs. Gould is building a new cottage on Monticello street, for rent. Captain Preston is building a cottage. Mr. O. H. Arnold, Jr., is building a large warehouse. Mr. Doster is building a residence, and some other smaller buildings are receiving attention from other parties.

Monticello has completed an elegant and commodious academy, and with Professor Kilpatrick, of Jackson, as principal, and a full corps of assistant teachers, will no doubt soon be solving the knotty question of education.

The Governor to Address Alliances.—EATON, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Governor John B. Gordon has accepted an invitation to address the alliance of Putnam county on Friday, August 26th, at Wesley Chapel, near Eatonton, where one of the largest gatherings of alliances ever assembled in Georgia will take place. Every nominee of the next legislature from adjoining counties has been specially invited to be on hand. Great crowds are expected. Putnam will give her governor a cordial welcome.

A Candidate's Unique Promise.—LAGRANGE, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—W. J. Butts, who was nominated for tax receiver by seven majority at the primary election in Troup county, is the same man who created such a sensation by publishing a card stating that he would abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors during his term of office if elected. He is a one-legged ex-convict, having lost his limb in the civil war, and is a very worthy citizen. His old comrade would work hard for his nomination.

NOTES FROM COVINGTON.—THE FIRST BALE—Arrested for Burglary—A Camp Meeting.

COVINGTON, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—The first bale of new cotton was brought in today by Mr. A. C. Heard. It was classed low middling, weighed 484 pounds, and was bought by Messrs. J. A. B. Stewart & Sons at 11 cents a pound. They shipped it to Mr. S. M. Whitney, of Augusta.

A negro man, Tom Dickerson, was arrested by Marshal H. I. Horton, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglaries committed at the residences of Captain J. M. Pace and Mr. L. D. Adams, as heretofore reported. He had been found in the neighborhood of the burglaries, and some other suspicious circumstances, he was committed to the custody of the marshal at the next term of Newton superior court.

The Confederate Veterans' Association of Newton county held their regular monthly meeting here today. Only routine business was transacted. There was one application presented for membership, that of Mr. T. F. Bena Boone, a member of the Fifty-third Georgia regiment.

Camp meeting is in progress at Salem camp, about eight miles from this place, and the attendance on yesterday was quite large. Rev. Mr. W. C. Conyers, preached a fine sermon at 11 o'clock a. m., and Dr. J. S. Moore, of Oxford, preached a fine sermon at 2 o'clock p. m. Dr. W. S. Candler was expected to preach during the meeting, but he was prevented from so doing by his sickness. His condition is improved, but it will doubtless be some time before he is entirely well.

CLOSED ON A MORTGAGE.—A Savannah Firm Goes to the Wall Under a \$40,000 Lien.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Epstein & Wannabacker, wholesale dealers in groceries, liquors, cigars and tobacco, were closed today by Samuel Herman on a mortgage of \$40,000 cash advances. The firm immediately secured its Savannah creditors. Liabilities are \$175,000, nearly equally divided between Savannah and eastern and northwestern creditors. Assets are \$75,000. The firm did an annual business of \$250,000.

Here is a Brave Woman.—THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Avery, wife of Dr. Eugene Avery, has proven herself a plucky woman. Her home is on Smith avenue, and Friday, while all were absent but one or two ladies, fire was discovered on the roof by a small boy. Knowing the flames would gain too great a headway before assistance arrived, she mounted the roof of the ball residence and tore off the burning shingles with her hands until water could be handed up. Her prompt action was successful, and the dwelling was saved.

A Hotel Jumper.—THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Proprietor Stuart of the Stuart house, very much like to find one C. H. Schroeder alias Newton, alias Howard. This gentleman of numerous names left here without the formality of settling his board bill, amounting to \$18, and took him up, but he had just left there without paying his board at the Stuart hotel. The board jumper is attractive in dress and general appearance, and says he is a revenue officer, detective, and bar tender, naming as his occupation what he thinks would best suit his chance. He registered from Savannah.

Death at Sylva.—SYLVANIA, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Omer, wife of Rev. R. V. Omer, of the Christian church, died at her home here yesterday morning after a sickness of about two weeks. She was a most estimable lady in every respect, and was beloved by every one. She will be greatly missed by the young people of Sylva, particularly, who were very much attached to her. Her remains were followed to the cemetery at the Baptist church yesterday afternoon by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and sadly consigned to their last resting place.

## MACON YOUNG MEN

WILL TAKE A HAND IN POLITICS THIS YEAR.

The Trades' Display is the Big Thing Just Now—Some Interests in News and Gossip from the Central City.

MACON, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Macon's young democrats mean business. They are fully aroused in the legislative race and propose to make a strong fight.

They represent the intelligence, breeding and enterprise of Macon, and will have a telling effect on the coming race.

They have issued a call for a meeting to be held at the courthouse tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The following is the call handed to the press:

THE CONSTITUTION today for publication: MACON, Ga., August 25.—To the Democratic Voters of Bibb County: At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic League, organized on Sunday night, it was decided to call on the democratic voters of the county at the courthouse on Tuesday night, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock, and the undersigned were directed to give public notice of the meeting.

The object of the organization is to preserve the integrity of the democratic party, to promote the interests of Bibb county, and especially of the city of Macon. All democrats who are interested in the growth and progress of our city are invited to be present and enroll their names as members.

It was further decided that the meeting held on Tuesday night would take into consideration the question of endorsing three suitable candidates to represent the county in the next legislature. The young democrats are, and ever have been, those on whom naturally and properly rests the active campaign work of their party. We believe that they will cheerfully accept the burden, and to that end we invite the young democrats of Bibb county to unite with us in the effort to preserve the party and promote the city's interests.

There is a breath of independence in the air. We recognize the fact that the future of our city and our state depends upon the prompt and united action of the young democrats. We therefore cordially invite all democrats to be present in order that our efforts may be the joint benefit of our city and our state, and the energetic action of our young men.

W. A. DAVIS, Pres't.  
Three hundred and thirty-third St. S. S. C. CAMP, Sec'y.  
AZEL H. FREEMAN, 24 Vice Pres't.  
H. V. WASHINGTON, 34 Vice Pres't.

The Trades' Display.—The beginning of another week sees Macon's trades' display on a good, solid footing, and its prospects for success more flattering than ever.

The trades' display is the most important event of the week, and the merchants and their customers are all there. The ladies think of it and talk of it, and the children speak of it in joyful anticipation.

Neighboring towns have heard of it, and are looking forward to October 24th with pleasure. Newspapers throughout the state are taking up the cry, and are announcing to the people that Macon is to have the greatest trade fair in the south.

Three hundred and thirty-third St. S. C. CAMP, Sec'y.  
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The people of Macon are going to make a good success of their trades' display and stand ready to contribute their share.

How much will be required is the question that is asked by many. It is generally conceded that \$2,000 will be sufficient to carry out the affair in good style. Less than this amount could not do it, and it is earnestly hoped that the people will make up their minds to put this much money in the hands of the treasurer.

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held in Milledgeville, but the attendance was not encouraging and it was removed to Augusta, where it would be more largely patronized. There were about seventy-five members in attendance today. Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of the public schools of this county, is conducting the institute.

A BABY IN A BASKET.—The Present Mr. S. J. Hargrove Received from a Stranger.

From The American, Ga., Recorder. Mr. S. J. Hargrove, who lives at Adams's station, has at his house a strange baby, which he came into possession of in a remarkably strange way. About noon, Friday, Mr. Hargrove received a telegram sent from Americus, purporting to be from his brother-in-law, which he at once opened and read. It was from the train on the 10-29 train that night. The telegram was a considerable surprise, for Mr. Hargrove knew the intentions of his relative, and he had no idea that he was to receive a baby.

On the baby's breast was a note. This note said in substance that the child's mother was dead; that its father was a drunkard. Then the note went on to explain that the child's mother had been a schoolmate of Mrs. Hargrove, and that it was her dying request that she have the baby to raise. In closing, the note said that \$100 would be found in the basket, and that the mother was a good woman who would be put, and that they would be richly rewarded when the child was raised up.

When the man got off of the train he handed Mr. Hargrove a basket, which, he explained, he was giving to him. The baby was in the basket, and the mother was a good woman who would be put, and that they would be richly rewarded when the child was raised up.

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## FAT MEN AND INTELLECT.

It is a Mistake to Think That Culpability and Genius are Antagonistic.

From a New York Letter.

To certain slender people the association of intellect with fat will be received with discredit, perhaps ridicule. They have visited the dime museums of the country and have seen the obese ladies and the fat men there displaying their superabundant collection of adipose tissue, and have gone away with the idea that fat people, merely because they are fat, are more stupid and more deficient in intelligence than people of average build.

Probably, therefore, it will be surprising to those entertaining this idea to learn that some of the finest intellects the world has ever known have been encased in fleshly casings, and have even extended their opinion on this subject, formed in this way, outside of the dime museums and applied it to fat people generally.

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*Help Wanted—Male.*

**Help Wanted—Male.**

**W**ANTED—MAN TO SOLICIT; MUST DEPOSIT \$10, and give security for money collected; salary \$50 to \$65 per month. Call today on John F. Moore, Kimball house.

**W**ANTED—A BLACKSMITH WHO IS A GOOD horseshoer and can do general repairing. A good job to the right man. Apply at once to T. S. Greene, Americus, Ga. 3t

**W**ANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands laying and cutting carpets. State

experience, reference and salary expected. Clark & Corbin, 125 Jackson St., New Orleans, La. 70112. **tu thur sun**

**WANTED**—A GOOD WATCHMAN. APPLY at Trowbridge Furniture Co., 1001 St. Louis St., New Orleans, La. 70112. **tu thur sun**

**WANTED**—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE POSITION as bookkeeper; must be able to furnish \$1,000 bond. Apply 8 Whitehall street immediately.

**DRICKLAYERS WANTED**—APPLY TO W. T. Cotter, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla. **3t**

**LATHERS WANTED**—APPLY TO W. T. Cotter, Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla. **3t**

**WANTED**—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER for office or home. No salary. No position required; machine furnished; permanent position.

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_, care **Constitution**; A. B. Y.

**SHOE DRUMMER WANTED ON COMMISSION**—Experienced road shoe salesman to carry line of well known and established shoe manufacturer. None but experienced men of ability need apply. Address \_\_\_\_\_, care \_\_\_\_\_, Boston, Mass.

**WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMMISSION** to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink. The Ink is the best selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. Price 50¢ per gross. Gross agent's sales amounted to \$620 in six days; \$1,000 in two weeks.

another \$32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La-Crosse, Wis. tue su 2t

**MEN WANTED TO INTRODUCE AND SELL**  
A specialty, on salary or commission. Address Manufacturer, 1448 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y. sat tues

**WANTED - FIRST-CLASS TURNER AND**  
bench workman combined; good wages and

**permanent position. Cruger & Pace, Albany, G. 8-22 1w**

**FIRST-CLASS TEA, ROASTED COFFEE AND cigar salesman to represent New York house in the southern states. No one considered unless thoroughly familiar with the line and having trade established on the road, which they can, if well sustained, control. Box No. 2356, New York City. 8-19-42w**

**RESPONSIBLE A SALESMAN WANTED TO introduce in connection with the regular**

**WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR**  
Georgia trade. Only those who can command trade need address "Hardware," care box 814, postoffice, Baltimore. 8, 10-drf

**WANTED**—AT 43 HOUSTON STREET—A white woman to cook and do house work. thur sun tues

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**I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES** ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers \$10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, KY. dtd

**For Sale—Real Estate.**  
**R**EAL ESTATE OFFERINGS.—DELKIN & GIR-  
 ARDEAU offer several bargains in real estate  
 for this week.  
**F**OR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT ON PEACH-  
 tree; just on the market; 100x200; call at  
 once. B. W. Martin & Co., 14 E. Alabama st.  
 sat sun mon 3t  
**W**ILL EXCHANGE FOR ATLANTA PROP-  
 erty, or sell cheap, 110 acres land in Troun-

county, near Antioch, two mules; farm 175 acres, in Henry county, on Georgia Midland railroad, near Luella, with four mules, wagon, etc.; good neighborhood. Dr. Low, 43 East 64th street, New York city, or M. C. Low, McDonough, Ga. aug17-d7t

**I OFFER FOR SALE THE PROPERTY ON**  
 1 feet 1/2 reside. 18 lots on K Street avenue 160 feet and 192 feet, on Courtland avenue. It is in every respect one of the choicest and most desirable places in the city. Jno. L. Hopkins.

**FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST LOT ON**  
Washington street; fronts east; no other such  
lot on Washington street; cheap if taken in the  
next few days. M. Wiseberg, 31½ Peachtree st.  
Office hours 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 and 4 to 5 p. m.  
**tu th su tf**

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**ForRent—Houses, Cottages, Etc.**  
**FOR RENT—FIVE ROOM COTTAGE, ELE-**

**FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM, FURNISHED house, centrally located, with all modern conveniences, is offered for rent to an acceptable party, single or married, who will board owner's wife (no children); four young men will remain as boarders if desired. A dress-**

with references, etc., L. R. F., care Constitution.  
sat sun tues

**F**OR RENT - DWELLING - CLOSE IN;  
papered; all modern conveniences; on electric  
car line. Apply to Porter Bros., 31 Peachtree  
street, or Black & McIntosh, 17 East Alabama  
street. dtf

*Rooms.*

**ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT IN RESIDENCE,**  
close in, on electric line, bathroom, gas and  
water free. The dining room occupied by young  
gentlemen only. Address, care Constitution, "B.  
W." s-19-d ft

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*Personal.*

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**IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL REAL ES-**  
**TATE,** call on Delkin & Girardeau, East Ala-  
bama.

**IF YOU WANT YOUR PROPERTY SOLD**  
place with Delkin & Girardeau, 444  
Cama. tu wed thu

**PERSONAL—ADDRESS PAUL M. ATKINSON,**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., for cheap prices on  
"Substitute for Jute Bagging." 8-19-dtf

**URETHRAL STRICTURE PAINLESSLY**  
cured; also all diseases of females successfully  
treated by Dr. Smith, room No. 39, Fitten building  
Atlanta, Ga. 7-31-dtf

**Lost.**

**L**OST—CRESCENT SHAPED DIAMOND PIN  
between Merritts avenue and Peachtree, corner  
of Luckie. Liberal reward will be given for its  
return to 34 East Pine.

**Wanted—Houses, Rooms, Etc.**

**W**ANTED.—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN  
one large or two connecting rooms, unfur-  
nished, between Marietta and Church, Spring and

**WANTED TWO OR THREE FURNISHED**  
rooms for night sleeping. Address P.  
P. L., care Dobbs, Wey & Co., 45 Peachtree st.

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**Wanted—Miscellaneous.**

**I WANT TO BUY A HORSE AND BUGGY**  
I would like to do house painting in part pay-  
ment. Address C. I. Rheberg, P. O. Box 293, city

**WANTED—A LARGE GOAT, GENTLE AND**  
well broke, with wagon and harness. W.

**WANTED-ALL MERCHANTS, ALLIANCE**  
men, ginners, etc., to buy my substitute for  
ute bagging. Paul M. Atkinson, Chattanooga,  
Tenn. 8-19-dtf

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**Legal Blanks.**

**IRONCLAD NOTES WAIVING ALL THE EX-**  
emptions in books of 100 sent postpaid upon re-  
ceipt of 40c; a book of 50, same notes sent for 25c;  
and a book of 25, same notes sent for 12c. The  
above three lines blank for description.

tion of property, 100 in a book for 40c; 50 in a book for 25c; same note except seven lines space for description, 100 for 60c or 50 for 35c, postpaid. Draft books of 100 for 25c. Receipt books of 100 for 25c. These are all the best forms. Send cash with orders, as we keep no account on these small items. Address Constitution Job Office.

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**For Sale—Miscellaneous.**

**NEED HARLEY AND BEST GROUND FEED.**

**FOR SALE—DUROC, JERSEY RED PIGS,**  
from recorded stock, per pair \$15. Address R.  
Palmer, Gainesville, Ga., care South Bend, Stock  
Farm. 8-24-d1w.

**W. S. MCNEAL WILL SELL YOU WIRE**  
screens for doors and windows. Telephone  
453 114 Whitehall street. suu it

**FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS I WILL OFFER**  
race bargains in 100 Farlor Suits and 50 Side

**& HALL,**  
**IDS and LOANS**

BAMA STREET.



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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 26, 1890.

## Farming in Georgia.

Fifteen years ago there was a general impression among the farmers of Georgia that the farming lands in this state were worn out and exhausted, and there was a very serious movement among them in the direction of Mississippi and Texas. This movement westward had been going on for many years, as the result of superficial cultivation. The large land owners were able to get fresh ground by clearing off timber, but the small farmers, after exhausting their lands, thought they were compelled to emigrate.

In the midst of this migratory movement, however, which at one time was very serious, it was to be observed that in various portions of the state there were farmers who were not only farming on so-called exhausted land, but making money steadily. About ten years ago THE CONSTITUTION sought out these successful farmers and induced them to give their views and plans through its columns.

The publication of these views, which went forward from week to week, was a notable event, and it had a most wholesome effect on the farming interests of Georgia. From the time that the successful farmers gave in their experience through THE CONSTITUTION the result of the symposium has been noticeable. There is no longer a tendency on the part of the less successful ones to emigrate to Mississippi and Texas, and there has been a wonderful improvement in the condition of the farmers themselves. The secret of success as given by the farmers who spoke in THE CONSTITUTION is an open one. They gave to their operations the same attention that would be demanded by any other business or profession, and they were guided by the strictest rules of economy. Intensive farming was their motto; the raising of the largest crops on the smallest area; the raising of home supplies; a system that gave them practical independence.

We are reminded of these things by an article in a recent number of The Forum on "The Possibilities of Agriculture," in which some of the results of intensive farming are given. In France thirty years ago twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre was considered a fair crop. On the same land today the average is thirty-three bushels, and in some districts the crop is considered good only when it yields from forty-three to forty-eight bushels to the acre, and occasionally fifty-five and a half bushels to the acre. There are farms in northern France that yield year after year from sixty-five to sixty-eight bushels to the acre.

For fourteen consecutive years there have been raised on the same lot of land in France forty tons of fodder for ensilage to the acre. At Whitley, in England, from seventy-seven to 110 tons of oats have been grown on an acre. The market gardeners near Paris are able to pay \$126 rent to the acre and still make a good living. The island of Jersey nourishes two inhabitants to each acre, and the early potato crop returns more than \$300 to each acre planted. It is estimated that an agricultural produce to the amount of \$250 an acre of the entire surface of the island, including the rocks, is obtained. It should be borne in mind that these wonderful results are obtained on land that has been in cultivation for centuries, and that in natural fertility it is not to be compared with the poorest soil in Georgia. With one-fourth of the labor and expense that has been bestowed on the farm lands of France and the island of Jersey, the soil of Georgia could be made to produce more profitable returns. There are farmers now in this state who are demonstrating this fact every year—farmers, who, by strict business methods and careful cultivation, are growing rich.

## A Chance for Granny Hoar.

The Boston Globe credits Granny Hoar with calling the attention of the senator to a table showing the preponderance of colored people over white people in Georgia. He "climbed it," says The Globe, "with the same old stale and silly assumption that because the colored citizens of Georgia do not vote, and do not all vote the republican ticket, there is justification for a force bill which gives partisan federal officials the power to count for the republican candidates all these colored votes that were never cast."

We may remark on this that if Granny Hoar called the attention of the senate to a table showing the preponderance of colored people over white people in Georgia, he either concocted it himself or had it concocted by the Ohio forgers who tried to help J. B. Forsaker.

The fact of the business is that the white voters of Georgia have a large majority over the blacks, and there has never been any question of bulldozing or intimidating in this state. There is no republican party in Georgia, except for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican national convention, and the negroes have no party candidates to vote for even if they took any interest in voting.

Granny Hoar ought to take the stump in Georgia and reorganize his party. It would be better than a 10-cent circus.

## South Georgia's Prosperity.

Not alone the inhabitants of that favored region themselves, but the people of the state at large, have cause for gratification over the rapid development of the great "Wiregrass" region of southeastern Georgia. "Wiregrass" is a region of that section of the state was a sort of terra incognita to the outside world, and its wondrous resources were undreamed of in the philosophy of the political economists. The great mass of the people were very poor and very illiterate. Even the wealthiest of the farmers and stockholders conformed to the universal manners and customs of the country, and denied themselves the luxuries of a higher civilization.

These people seldom left their native

haunts in the barrens for more than a day at a time, and then only to visit the market town to exchange the meager products of farm, flock and herd for the scanty necessities of their frugal lives. Education was neglected, and the teachers who presumed to conduct the quarter free schools deserved to be in school themselves, teaching without books or equipments, the possession of which would have confused them, as they had not the tutors' training necessary to explain their contents to the pupils.

But a change has come over the "Wiregrass," a wondrous change indeed. The introduction of methods of diversified farming, fruit and vegetable gardening, coupled with the coming of new lines of railroad, providing means of easy transportation, brought about a new order of things.

Just one road as an illustration, the Georgia Southern. Its glittering rails, like twin sunbeams, pierce the gloom of this wildness wilderness, and from Cordele to Valdosta it is made to blossom like the rose.

New towns are springing up, and through the long, dim vistas of these mighty colonnades of pines one catches the glimpse of handsome home-buildings that have usurped the reign of the log cabin, and of ornamental church buildings, capacious and well-equipped schoolhouses, springing up all along the line.

The happy combination of circumstances that taught these people new methods of farming, and at the same time provided the means of marketing their products, has transformed the country from a desolate barren to a thriving and prosperous country, full of light and life and happy homes.

And with a soil whose generous fertility yields such bountiful results to the labor of the husbandman; lakes and rivers that diversify and fructify the land; a climate with the clemency of the temperate zone and the prodigal warmth and abundance of the tropics; peopled by a race of men who are thrifty, intelligent and enterprising, and of women whose beauty and accomplishments are becoming known to the world, only to be admired and loved, it takes no prophet to foretell the future of this beautiful section of the great empire state of the south.

## Mistaken Senator Ingalls.

The report comes from Kansas that Senator Ingalls looks forward to his threatened defeat by the Farmers' Alliance without anxiety.

It is the senator's belief that his literary talents are of the highest order, and he is convinced that he has the ability to make a fortune with his pen. He is paid eight cents a word for newspaper articles, and The North American Review pays him more. He is under the impression that regular literary work would net him \$30,000 a year.

If the Kansas statesman has been correctly reported in this matter, it is plain that his self-conceit has got the better of his judgment. It is very easy for Senator Ingalls, whose unique personality has attracted attention to sell an article for a good price. His haughty contempt for the people, his sneering insolence, his blatant infidelity, and his malignant sectionalism have made him a conspicuous figure in politics, but how will it be when he loses his high office? In private life people will see in him simply a snarling, cynical hater of his kind, and they will not care enough for him or his opinions to read them. Just now this man's capacity for working evil is to be dreaded on account of his position. But take him out of the senate, and place him where he is powerless to injure the country or those who differ with him, and nobody will care what he thinks or writes. Reduced to the dead level of private life, there is not enough originality or strength in him to enable him to loom up above the heads of his fellow-men.

Another thing should not be forgotten by the senator. One of his recent speeches was exposed all over the country as a plagiarism from a French writer. It is true that this does not impair the market value of his penwork while he continues to be prominent in political life, but when he becomes plain J. J. Ingalls again this plagiarism business will not be lost sight of. It will be remembered against him by every publisher, and his contributions will find their way to the waste basket.

The statesman from Kansas will find when it is too late that he has made several serious mistakes. He has scorned the common people, and ignored the agricultural interest, which is the foundation of all other interests. He has proclaimed himself the enemy of religion, and has opposed the reconciliation of the sections. He has stolen the ideas and language of dead men in order to make a reputation as a thinker and a rhetorician. Now, when a man occupies a high position he may do all these things, and still make money out of his lectures and writings. His notoriety makes him a drawing card. Out of office it will be entirely different. Senator Ingalls may make money with his pen, but when the farmers send him back to his original obscurity he will find that his dream of making \$30,000 a year out of literature was only a dream.

## Where Poverty Is No Crime.

In this country a deserving, poor man out of work is liable to be arrested for vagrancy. If he begs it is a crime. If he is fortunate he is sent to a poorhouse.

In Germany they manage things differently. Under the system adopted in that country each community has to extend help to the respectable poor. The public money is loaned to needy persons, and they are required under penalties to pay it back if they ever find themselves able.

It is not claimed that this system reduces pauperism in a great measure. The point in its favor is that it is humane, and that it saves many worthy families from being driven into hopeless poverty and crime. In a word, it gives the unfortunate a chance. Some recent figures presented by one of our consuls show that the number of persons to whom loans are made in this manner is about four out of each 103. Of course this costs money—some \$21,500,000 a year, or a tax of 46 cents per inhabitant.

Let not these figures alarm the economist. The money thus paid out to the poor saves Germany large items in the shape of poorhouse, court and prison expenses. It has been found that the honest and able-bodied poor when temporarily aided are stimulated to obtain work and make themselves self-sustaining again. So far as the other classes are concerned, the Germans do not waste any charity upon them. The dishonest, the idle, or those unable to work are disposed of very much after the fashion in this country. We have much to learn in this matter of

dealing with the great problem of poverty, and it must be admitted that Germany is far ahead of us. Perhaps we may yet travel the same road. Already millions of our people demand loans from the general government. This is simply an extension of the German plan for the relief of the poor. If one is right, the other is right also. Both come under the head of socialism, but if we are not already half-way socialists it would be difficult to show just how and why we are not.

## Lightning Rods as a Protection.

Do lightning rods protect? This old question will not down. It is no sooner settled than it becomes unsettled, and the controversy over it is renewed.

The New York Sun is of the opinion that accidents by lightning are on the increase, and so many buildings protected by metallic rods are struck that people continue to question the value of such conductors as safeguards. The explanation that the rod was not properly constructed or attached will not do, because in many cases every requirement seems to have been observed, and yet the bolt struck the house.

Perhaps the new theory in England set forth by Dr. Lodge will be of interest. It is that a rod protects against ordinary lightning, but not against what is called an impulsive rush. Sometimes an overhanging cloud receives an excessive charge of electricity from a distant cloud, and the time is too short to permit the electricity to be silently carried off by the rods. The result then is sometimes disastrous.

But this is a theory and needs proof. Dr. Lodge's opinion simply amounts to this: In the majority of cases a good lightning rod is a protection, but in some exceptional cases it is not. As everybody knew this before, it is easy to treat the doctor's conclusion with profound respect, and there will be a general desire to test his theory of the impulsive rush from the overhanging cloud suddenly charged with excessive electricity from a distant cloud. Naturally, we desire to know the cause of a disaster, even when there is no way of guarding against it.

## The Trouble in Mississippi.

It is to be hoped that the woman's suffrage plank in the platform of the Mississippi constitutional convention will accomplish the results desired. It is a new way of settling a difficulty, but it is feared that it will prove a dangerous precedent.

The people of that state are now confronted with the question of white or negro rule, and, despite the cant of our contemporaries in the north and west, who are continually engaged in settling this problem for us, we are free to say that the white people of Mississippi have but one course before them; that is a pacific course, and will not be understood by those who have never had to battle with the same conditions, but it is plain to the whole south.

Two features that may make this woman suffrage movement in Mississippi obtain the desired results are the educational and property qualifications; but will the women themselves take sufficient interest in the privileges thus granted them to secure a white majority to the state?

It is on record that when woman suffrage is attained, it loses interest for even its warmest advocates, and it is finally found that only a small minority of the women of any section are willing to take their stand at the polls and cast their votes after they have once exercised that privilege; and if this should be the case in Mississippi, it might possibly work disastrous results in the future.

The question of woman suffrage is one with which we would deal gently and warily; we have always doubted the wisdom of it in contemplating the lengths to which it might lead and the trouble which would follow it; and while our sympathies go out to our friends in Mississippi, we repeat that, in our opinion, this woman suffrage business will establish a dangerous precedent for the south.

But they are the best judges of the situation, and doubtless know what is best for the state. Their constitutional convention has excited national comment, much of it being unfavorable. But this was expected from those who do not, and cannot, understand the situation. The sympathies of the whole south are with Mississippi in her present dilemma, and we are satisfied that whatever is done—and all things will be done decently and in order—will be done with an eye single to the welfare of the state and of all that dwell therein.

It is said that the government of Switzerland is about to abolish the myth of William Tell. This is foolish. A jolly myth is much better than a crusty fact.

BETWEEN THE disappearance of the surplus and the stimulus of the money market the republican party seems to be having a high old time.

SENATOR PLATT says the wooden nutmeg is a chameleon. Ten thousand southern families wish that Platt was correct.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL GAZETTE casually remarks that the money market has left THE CONSTITUTION with the bag to hold. We take pleasure in remarking, also casually, that it has to be a mighty big bag that THE CONSTITUTION can't hold.

IT HAS BEEN discovered in Berlin that women's voices are more audible than those of men. This fact has also been discovered in all the backyards of North America.

PROFESSOR BAYCE, the historian, is on a visit to the Kentucky blue grass region. He will no doubt recognize it as an American institution.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is quite likely that we shall hear some alarming rumors about the progress of the Asiatic cholera from time to time. The plague may enter any of our ports, but if it comes at all it will probably be by way of Cuba. Many medical experts predict that it will not visit us, but that if it does it will not be until next year. This is a hopeful view, but predictions go for nothing, and in these days of rapid transit a pestilence sometimes travels like the wind. Our best course is to adopt rigid sanitary precautions.

THE RECENT spectacle of two New Jersey women fighting in the prize ring was a disgrace to the boasted civilization of the cultured north. Whoever heard of such an affair in the south? Nowhere between the Potomac and the Rio Grande would such a brutal exhibition be possible.

WHETHER GENERAL BOULANGER will be a success or a failure in his new role as a newspaper man is more than doubtful. But it goes without saying that if he visits this country with his notebook he will be lionized. A journalist with Boulanger's record is something of a novelty, and it makes little difference whether he can write or not.

TO A CORRESPONDENT Dr. Falmagne said the other day: "I have been asked the question, 'Is crime increasing?' The matter was discussed widely by the press. To the question I replied,

'No.' Considering the increased population of the country, and the fact that the newspaper press scrutinizes all occurrences and everything of a criminal nature is reported, I do not think crime is increasing. I believe that there are more good people in the world now than there ever were. I think the world is 75 per cent better than it was in the last century. Yes," he added, reflectively, "I may say that it is 90 per cent better—nearly 90 per cent. At the beginning of this century when a philanthropist or a good man became well known, the world made a fuss about it. It does not do so now. There are so many good men, such a number of generous philanthropists in the world today, that the people take it as a matter of course, and little attention is paid to their good deeds."

ALFRED W. TOWNSEND suggests that the new big hotel in Chicago shall be called by a non-sectional name—that will indicate no north, no south, no east and no west. It is plain that Tourgee is not sincere. He makes his living by catering to northern prejudices against the south, and has been at work that way for twenty-five years. The action at this late day in opposing a sectional name for the Chicago hotel is no doubt inspired by no better motive than a desire to draw southern custom to a hotel in which he is perhaps interested to the extent of free hash.

MISS LIZZIE RATES, an Ohio young lady, met with a singular accident the other day. A stone in one of her ears rattled in her ear. She tried to pick it out with a hair pin and shaved it. Then she sent a servant to get a pin, but he could do nothing. At last accounts Miss Rates was half crazy with pain.

A WRITER in The New York Herald asserts that of any kind of mineral water is likely to prove injurious in long standing valvular disease of the heart. No one whose heart is affected should drink mineral water without the advice of a physician.

A LONDON special says: "If Mr. Gladstone were an ordinary old gentleman he ought at this moment to be tucked in bed with hot water bottles to his feet and a mustard plaster on his chest. That he differs from the average man of eighty odd years is proved by the fact that today he is in the best of health, notwithstanding the fact that on the 24th of September he was on a memorable day, speaking words of wisdom to a small audience of enthusiastic agriculturists. The occasion was the opening of the Lower, Middle and Upper Valley Exposition at Hawarden. The grand old man had promised to make a speech in open air in front of his castle, but the weather was so generally supposed to be so bad that he would not keep his engagement. Mr. Gladstone, however, is accustomed to keep his engagements, and he would not doubt have delivered the oration had the audience consisted solely of rogues, thieves, rascals and scoundrels."

Mr. Gladstone, as usual, was in his hand, but he attempts to insinuate a Mackintosh on the grand old man's shoulders, were frantically and the orator was wet through before he had recognized the reasonableness of her suggestion to put up his umbrella. Ere long the speaker among the audience took refuge under convenient trees, and Mr. Gladstone, for the first time, realized the situation and, considering the somewhat damply applied Mackintosh, went indoors and changed his drenched clothes. An hour after, when the weather had cleared, he started out to select a tree which he felted today.

## MEAL FROM THE MILL.

A Georgia editor announces that he will be absent from his post for three days, "during which time," he adds, "the people will have an opportunity of seeing what a miserable affair a town is without a newspaper, and they will probably pay up on our return."

The Dublin Gazette announces that on or before the 1st of September the entire printing of the paper will be done at home, and it will be otherwise greatly improved.

The Millerville Chronicle says that the only office the editor of that paper has held since 1830 to the present time, was that of superintendent of a dozen road hands, and adds: "Allah be praised!"

"We will not run for office," writes a Georgia editor, "as we can't afford to spend \$500 for a \$300 position."

The editor of The Lee County News is happy; seven delinquents have paid up in full, and three candidates have announced for the legislature.

"Will you say grace?" said the editor, as the minister took his seat; and the latter cried, as the food he spied: "Lord, give us something to eat."

The Effingham Chronicle is not the largest weekly in the state, but its local columns are newsworthy, and its editorials timely and to the point.

Editor Braunham, of The Brunswick Times, is writing some spicy poetry for the benefit of Chick Niles, of The Enquirer-Sun, whom he has metamorphosed into a preacher.

Houston R. Harper, a Georgia boy and formerly one of the editors of The Rome Tribune, is now city editor of The Chattahoochee Evening News, one of the best and brightest papers in Tennessee, and is making a brilliant reputation for himself in the newspaper field.

## POLITICS IN THE STATE.

Mr. Robert Olson, of Lee county, has entered the race for the legislature.

Judge J. J. Wilkinson is a candidate for tax receiver of Ware county.

Mr. W. C. Murray announces in The Waycross Reporter, that he will be a candidate for tax collector of Ware county.

Messrs. L. F. Miller and J. P. Cason are candidates for sheriff of Ware county, and the race will be a lively one.

Captain John L. Hardeman, of Macon, being asked by a telegraph man if he would be a candidate for the legislature, said emphatically that he would not. His friends have been trying to get him to enter the race.

The rumor that there would be state and county independent candidates in Bibb is without foundation.

Griffin Call: Friend Patrick has entered squarely into the race for sheriff, and wears a confident smile. There is not a man in Spalding county that would make a more accurate or faithful officer than Van Ettrick. Brooks and Johnson are making a thorough canvass for treasurer, and it will be difficult for many to vote against either of these gentlemen.

The Griffin Call, commenting on the rumor that Colonel W. H. Seay would be a candidate for the legislature, said emphatically that he would not. He is emphatically out of politics.

Mr. J. Clark Brooks is a candidate for treasurer of Spalding county.

Macon South Telegraph: A rumor got abroad yesterday which gave the politicians peculiar delight, because if it turns out to be true the excitement of the contest will be considerably increased. Everybody knows that an effort will be made during the next legislature to obtain a new charter for the city. Mayor Price is credited by some people with not caring a snap about a new charter as far as he is personally concerned. There are others, however, who claim that he cares several large snags, and that he wants to know all about it before the legislature makes any action. Yesterday's rumor stated that the first of this week several new candidates would announce themselves, and if they were elected would go to the legislature with definite ideas concerning the city charter.

The Brunswick Times says that Glyn's votes in the October election will certainly go to Lester.

From private sources a Brunswick Times reporter was informed Saturday that Joe Dwyer went to Washington in answer to a telegram from Buck to meet him there. It is the understanding between Buck and Captain Doyle that the son of the latter is to receive the appointment of postmaster at Savannah previous to the congressional elections. Buck has already informed the republicans of Glyn county that Doyle will be the candidate for congress and that they must support him.

Mr. Charles Gandy is a candidate for election as treasurer of Thomas county.

Mr. John E. Bollenfist, of Macon, will be a candidate for the legislature. He is a well-known man in the state, and his friends are anxious to see him in the legislature.

the state. He was urged to enter the race by hundreds of the business men of Macon and has at last consented. Mr. Bollenfist is the well-known editor of The Macon Evening News, and one of the best and brightest young men in the state. He will make an excellent legislator. In replying to this flattering call of the citizens of Macon, Mr. Bollenfist says:

"Macon, Ga., August 25.—Gentlemen: I esteem as the greatest honor of my life your petition for me to be a candidate for the legislature at the next election. At the beginning of this century when a philanthropist or a good man became well known, the world made a fuss about it. It does not do so now. There are so many good men, such a number of generous philanthropists in the world today, that the people take it as a matter of course, and little attention is paid to their good deeds."

ALFRED W. TOWNSEND suggests that the new big hotel in Chicago shall be called by a non-sectional name—that will indicate no north, no south, no east and no west. It is plain that Tourgee is not sincere. He makes his living by catering to northern prejudices against the south, and has been at work that way for twenty-five years. The action at this late day in opposing a sectional name for the Chicago hotel is no doubt inspired by no better motive than a desire to draw southern custom to a hotel in which he is perhaps interested to the extent of free hash.

A WRITER in The New York Herald asserts that of any kind of mineral water is likely to prove injurious in long standing valvular disease of the heart. No one whose heart is affected should drink mineral water without the advice of a physician.

A LONDON special says: "If Mr. Gladstone were an ordinary old gentleman he ought at this moment to be tucked in bed with hot water bottles to his feet and a mustard plaster on his chest. That he differs from the average man of eighty odd years is proved by the fact that today he is in the best of health, notwithstanding the fact that on the 24th of September he was on a memorable day, speaking words of wisdom to a small audience of enthusiastic agriculturists. The occasion was the opening of the Lower, Middle and Upper Valley Exposition at Hawarden. The grand old man had promised to make a speech in open air in front of his castle, but the weather was so generally supposed to be so bad that he would not keep his engagement. Mr. Gladstone, however, is accustomed to keep his engagements, and he would not doubt have delivered the oration had the audience consisted solely of rogues, thieves, rascals and scoundrels."

Mr. Gladstone, as usual, was in his hand, but he attempts to insinuate a Mackintosh on the grand old man's shoulders, were frantically and the orator was wet through before he had recognized the reasonableness of her suggestion to put up his umbrella. Ere long the speaker among the audience took refuge under convenient trees, and Mr. Gladstone, for the first time, realized the situation and, considering the somewhat damply applied Mackintosh, went indoors and changed his drenched clothes. An hour after, when the weather had cleared, he started out to select a tree which he felted today.

A GIRL's college will soon be opened in Brunswick. It will be known as the "Seaside college."

One night Mr. H. H. Reese, who lives about four miles from Columbus, heard a noise among his chickens that were roosting in a big tree, and, thinking it was a thief, got his gun and ventured forth. He fired into the tree, but this did not stop the noise, and he got to work and looked to see what caused the commotion. Great was his surprise when he discovered a frying-sizzled chicken in the coils of a large chicken snake. He shot the snake, and the chicken escaped unhurt. His snakebite measured six feet in length.

Rev. E. B. Carroll, of Albany, has found some interesting notes on the battlefield of Jonesboro. They consist of the barrel of an old musket, a bullet, and a fragment of a bayonet, and several bullets, battered by their contact with obstacles on the field.

Two genuine bears, captured by a negro in Cooksboro swamp, Dougherty county, are now on exhibition in Albany.

Captain F. M. Heath, of Lee county, had the misfortune to lose one of his barns with 12,000 pounds of oats and the same amount of fodder, by fire on Thursday night.

A negro named McKee, who murdered a man in Florida four years ago, was captured in Savannah Saturday. The prisoner shot and killed a negro named Stokes, in Tampa, for whom he was tried and convicted, and was awaiting execution when he escaped. A reward of \$200 was offered for his capture.

Traffic Manager Knapp, of the Georgia Southern and Macon and Birmingham railroads, announces that the following appointments have been made for his lines, to take effect September 1st: Mr. H. C. Knox, to be collecting agent, freight and passenger, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Frank Harding, to be collecting agent, freight and passenger, with headquarters at Cincinnati, O.

There is a great demand for carpenters and mechanics of all kinds in Americus.

The contest for a cotton-lagging factory will be given out at Americus this week.

About 500 men are employed on the western extension of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road from Louisa, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala. The grading has been finished from Louisa to the Chattahoochee river, and the track-laying on this section will be finished within thirty days. It has already reached a point within three miles of Lumpkin.

A number of Americus young men are considering the organization of a "thirteen club." The club shaped table and all the other superstitions will be embodied in the rules of the organization.

There is a gentleman living in about four miles of Roanoke who has forty-one brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law.

Farmers along the line of the road being built from Tifton to Thomasville, will plant watermelons for shipment next season.

Vadoto merchants are fighting the Savannah, Florida and Western railway. They refuse to take goods out of the depot, shipped over that line.

Thomasville Times: A young insurance agent who has been spending some time in the city, and is a peculiar coincidence which happened at a social gathering here Friday evening. After the visitors had arrived it was suggested to try the spirits through an amateur medium, and a table was procured. After the "ghost had walked" for several minutes, the spirits were asked if any one from the other world wished to communicate with the young gentleman referred to. Almost immediately the name of a lady who died two or three years in a distant city was spelled out. The insurance man was astonished, for he was certain that no one in the party knew of his acquaintance with her. None of the party were acquainted with her, and he was certain, but all think the coincidence a very strange one.

## The Atlanta Constitution.

It is a pleasure to welcome to the exchange list of The Democrat such a splendid representative of the southern press as THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a newspaper having an international reputation and known everywhere because of its ability, courage, worth and extensive influence. The northern people who willfully mistake the character and temper of the people of the south would do well to read such papers as THE CONSTITUTION. They would find a sentiment of peace and good will prevailing in that section that is at strange variance with the wild vagaries and intemperate notions of John Cabot Lodge and J. H. Rowell, who manifest a desire to rule the south at the point of the bayonet.

An Attractive Feature.

One of the most attractive features of THE CONSTITUTION is its weekly description of some one or another of Georgia's growing towns.

## A Truthful Realist.

Why did you think Tommy so brilliant? Bobby: I was playing I was pericranian, and I had to do it or spoil the game.

## PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

KIPPLING.—The latest story is that there is no such person as Rudyard Kipling, but that a young American writer used that signature.

O'REILLY.—The ocean left by John Boyle O'Reilly will amount to \$150,000.

HERBERT.—R. V. D. Herworth is still the editor of The New York Herald. During his vacation John Russell Young will fill his place.

MURRAY.—Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, has the physique of an athlete. He is an Englishman by birth.

MURRAY.—David Christie Murray, the English novelist who disappeared five months ago in London, has turned up in Samoa.

COOKLAND.—Homer Cookland, had one grass hobby—Napoleon and his ideas of destiny.

STONE.—Wash Stone, 102 years old, has been arrested for vagrancy at Hendersonville, Ky.

POWERS.—Mrs. Deborah Powers, of Kingston, N. Y., is 94 years old. She is worth \$100,000 and is the possessor of several large houses and acres.

## THE GOVERNORS



THE STATE OF TRADE  
IN CANADA.A System of Protection Which  
Fails to Protect.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PEOPLE

An Attempt at Cotton Manufacture  
Fails.

SHERBROOKE, Can., August 25.—[Special.]—

There is something crooked about Canadian

trade and finance.

The people are dissatisfied, and no one

understands how to relieve the pressure.

Just before leaving Quebec I had a long and

pleasant chat with Sir Alexander T. Gait,

who, ever since 1853, has been one of the leaders

of Canadian politics. For years he has

occupied the treasury bench in the cabinet, has

represented Canada in London and Washington

upon questions of trade and reciprocity,

and stands in Canada today as does Gladstone

in England or Blaine in the United States.

"Canada is in a most prosperous condition,"

said he. "The people are contented and pro-

perous; they approve of the policy of Sir

John A. McDonald, and a warm national

sentiment is growing up, based on loyalty to

her majesty, the queen."

Yet, in contradiction to this glowing picture,

is the statement of the mortgage indebtedness

of Nova Scotia, which produces some startling

figures covering the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and

amount of incumbrances put on record in 1888

was as follows: Mortgages, 1,836, aggregating

\$1,664,309; bills of sale, 1,926, aggregating

\$683,707; judgments, 1,006, aggregating

\$441,900. Total incumbrances, 5,268, aggregating

\$2,789,914. This represents a recorded

incumbrance in that province of \$6.33 per

head of the population. For 1889 the record

was: 2,065 mortgages, \$1,698,134; 1,985 bills

of sale, \$507,220; 1,332 judgments, \$389,107.

Total, 5,412 incumbrances, \$2,594,561, or \$5.87

per head of the population. The amount of

indebtedness discharged—taking

the actual record of released mortgages and

doubling the recorded releases of bills of sale

and judgments—is placed at \$1,119,105 for

1888 and \$1,444,966 for 1889. Deducting these

amounts would leave the net increase of

indebtedness at \$1,670,870 for 1888 and \$1,149,

205 for 1889, or a total for the two years of

\$2,820,075. This is equivalent to an in-

creased indebtedness of \$6.44 per head in

the two years. This, it must be admitted, is a

rather serious exhibit, showing that under the

cover of what is regarded as substantial pro-

sperity a good deal of business is transacted

which indicates the reverse of that condition.

It is quite probable that in this matter of in-

creased mortgage indebtedness the situation

in Nova Scotia pretty accurately illustrates

the situation in the other provinces.

The gloomy reports presented by the directors

to the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Cotton

Manufacturing Company, at Halifax, a short

time ago, and the unfortunate condition of

that industrial corporation, have drawn attention

to the depressed condition of Canada's

cotton industry and evoked discussion which

can hardly be called a flattering tribute to

the protection policy which was intended to

"foster" the cotton and other indus-

tries, make the investment of capital in

and furnish "constant employment

and good wages" to thousands of happy op-

eratives. Briefly stated the condition of the

Halifax cotton factory is this: The mill has

done of the national policy. A good many other industries are suffering—from excessive home competition, from taxes on their raw material, etc.—but in most cases the proprietors say very little about their troubles except to confidential friends; they have not the courage to admit that they have been made the victims of misplaced confidence in the protection fad, and prefer to suffer in silence. They will not, however, contribute anything more to the government election fund, and when voting time comes around they are not likely to mark their ballots for the combine candidate. Other industries, if the protection policy is continued a few years longer, will meet the fate of the cotton industry. Exorbitant taxes on raw materials, increased cost of production, and overproduction will inevitably work out the same result. Millions of locked-up, idle and unproductive capital will tell the tale of loss—in some a sea-wrought by the mischievous policy of hoarding the manufacturing industries of the country and bawling a few pet capitalists at the expense of the trade and consumers of the dominion.

This attempt to build up an independent commercial Canada, which relied exclusively on the mother country, and ignored the United States, has resulted so disastrously that the swing of the political pendulum will go the other way. This means that reciprocity with the United States, which is but the forerunner of annexation, will be the policy. When the pocket nerve is laid toward New York and Chicago, it may be depended on that a good deal of the surplus patriotism will go the same way.

The only encouraging reports in the way of development come from the Manitoba provinces in the northwest. Sir James W. Ross, turned to Ottawa yesterday from Vancouver island, after an extended trip through British Columbia and the northwest. Speaking about the wonderful development of British America, he says:

"Manitoba and the northwest will produce over twenty million bushels of wheat this season, and indications for a good harvest were never so promising. There is a tremendous railroad development. A road is to be built from Winnipeg to Hudson bay, and another from Portage La Prairie to Saltcoats, where the Grovers are. It is all a fine agricultural country. The Northern Pacific is building a branch from Winnipeg to Brandon, also a hotel at Winnipeg that will cost \$1,500,000. Besides these there is a new road from Regina to Long Lake and Prince Albert, and one from Calgary to Edmonton, in the very heart of the fine wheat country. The Northern Pacific has also built a line operating fifty miles of a new road from Brandon westward, and has one hundred miles under contract. It will extend to the Peace river country. Another road goes from Lethbridge, in the coal country, to join the Great Northern road at Great Falls, Montana. A branch is being built by the Canadian Pacific at Kootenay Lake in the Selkirk mountains, a region that abounds in minerals, particularly silver in the form of galena, and fully as attractive as anything at Helena or Butte, Mont. Illewaewa station, near Glacier, is the best mineral point on the whole line of the Canadian Pacific road. Silver lodes are completely surrounded the place. There will be a marvelous boom in the next four months.

"A new line of steamers has been established by the Canadian Pacific from Vancouver to China and Japan. Fast liners, able to compete with any in the world, will be put on, and at present many who returned to England by way of the Suez canal are avoiding the heat of the Mediterranean and taking the Canadian Pacific to Halifax. The growth of Winnipeg, Victoria and New Westminster is surprising, and they are keeping pace with Tacoma and Seattle. At no time in the history of the Canadian Pacific has there been so much American travel as at present, and wise Europeans are finding their way to China, Japan and India by this route. The lumber trade is booming, and, in my mind, that is what is going to make Washington a great state."

F. J. MORAN.

THAT WHEAT STREET AFFAIR.

It Will Probably Result in the Straightening of the Street.

Wheat street will probably be straightened.

The negotiations all point that way.

Messrs. Hoke Smith, Ben H. Hill and

Albert Howell were appointed as a subcom-

mittee from the general committee of the city

at last Saturday's meeting, to negotiate with

the property holders interested.

This subcommittee has been negotiating

with Colonel L. P. Grant and others interest-

ed in the property between Peachtree and

Pryor streets.

The committee has virtually concluded that

if the property adjacent to the King Har-

dware Company building, owned by Colonel

Grant, and that adjoining the vacant lot in

the rear of the King Hardware Company, owned

by T. M. Clark &amp; Co., can be sold for a sum

sufficient to meet the expenses incurred in

straightening the property on the other side

of the street, they will go ahead and straighten

the street.

The Masonic Temple Company has gener-

ously agreed that if Colonel Grant will pur-

chase the property adjoining his building and

pay enough to reimburse the city for condem-

nation of the property beyond the street, they will

allow the line to run through the Temple Com-

pany's property, even if T. M. Clark &amp; Co.

decline to purchase the portion adjoining their

property. The Temple Company agrees to

wait until the vacant property can be disposed

of before asking any reimbursement.

The committee expressed himself as willing

to deal generously in the matter, and T. M.

Clark &amp; Co. have spoken in the same strain.

So it is probable that the work of straight-

THE TALK ABOUT  
THE SENATORSHIP.The Official Action of the State  
Alliance

CONCERNING THE SENATORIAL RACE.

A Demand that Anti-Alliance Can-

didates Be Not Voted For.

The senatorial situation is all the talk.

That Governor Gordon will have opposi-

tion seems to be very generally conceded,

and the talk is about possible candidates.

It remained for The Southern Alliance

Farmer, the official organ of the state

alliance, to furnish the sensation of the

day.

When, the day after General Gordon's

speech, it was given out that the state

alliance had reiterated its endorsement of

the St. Louis platform, it was openly stated by

alliance men that it meant opposition to Gordon.

It was also stated at the time that the reso-

lutions contained a demand upon all alliance

members of the legislature that they vote for

none but a straight support of the alliance

platform for the United States senate,

but this statement was denied.

The official record of the proceedings shows

that just such a demand was made.

The resolutions containing this demand

were introduced by Hon. W. R. Gorman, of

Talbot, and were unanimously adopted. They

read as follows:

Whereas, there is a determined effort being

made to divide our people, and thereby to

defeat the objects and good results to flow from the alliance

organization; and

Whereas, all alliance eyes and hearts, from

every section of this great country, are turned to

Georgia, and the hopes of our brotherhood from

every quarter are largely based on the union, de-

termination, wisdom and aggressiveness of the

Georgia alliance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Georgia State Alliance

now assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to our

national alliance platform, and do most earnestly

demand that all members of the Georgia legis-

lature, do not vote for any candidate or

candidates for the United States senate unless he

or they subscribe to the Georgia State Alliance

platform, to-wit:

1. To a reduction of state and national taxes. As-

serting that only those taxes be levied for

revenue, and that to an economical and judicious

administration.

2. That in the revision of the protective tariff,

now resting on the agricultural and laboring

classes, shall be lessened to the greatest possible

extent.

3. That our representatives in the national legis-

lature shall advocate the passage of such laws as

will prevent speculation and combines that seek

to manipulate the price of prime necessities and

productions.

4. To an abolition of the national banking sys-

tem, and the substitution of legal treasury notes

in lieu of national bank notes, and in sufficient

volume, in conjunction with gold and silver, to do

the business of the country on a cash basis.

5. That the subtreasury bill of the national al-

liance, as never before, be made a permanent

system for the relief of the struggling masses, be

passed.

The Editorial.

Speaking editorially of the senatorship, The

Southern Alliance Farmer has the following to

say:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 25.—[Special.]—Mr. West Johnson, an Augusta boy about nineteen years old, who is now employed as a typewriter in Atlanta, is the hero in a Green romance, news of which has just come to this city. Miss Lulu Beall, a pretty young lady of fifteen years, who lives in Columbia county with her guardian, Mr. C. W. Baston, is the heroine in the story. Years ago they knew each other as little children. A week ago they met again. Saturday afternoon, seated in the young lady's buggy, the happy young couple drove over to Hamburg, S. C., and were married by a magistrate, and then deliberately drove back home and told what they had done. Today the young lady's guardian, Mr. Baston, procured a license and had the marriage performed again in orthodox fashion. The bride went to school at St. Mary's convent in this city last year, and was considered a bright and pretty girl. She is an orphan and her estate to a considerable estate, said to be more than \$100,000.

Miss Fannie Long and Miss Dollie Long, of Macon, have been visiting the home of Mrs. K. K. Murphy on Pullman street for several weeks. Their visit has been very pleasant. Miss Fannie Long has gone for a short visit to relatives in Athens, and will return in a few days.

Ex-Adjutant General A. B. Garland, of Montgomery, has returned from Lithia Springs Sweet-water park, and is the guest of his cousin, Mr. Wallace P. Reed, 50 Fairfax street.

Miss Ida May, one of Savannah's fairest daughters, who was visiting relatives in the city for the past ten days, left yesterday morning for Ragland, Ala., to visit her brother, Mr. Clarence May, president of the Saint Clair Coal Company.

Mrs. Edward Barnes and Miss Isma Dooley have returned from Lookout inn, where they were great favorites at the recent military games.

Mrs. Hugh Inman has been spending some time at Lookout mountain.

Miss Knoxville Walker, of Montgomery, well known in Atlanta, passed through the city last week, en route home from the inn, on Lookout mountain.

Mrs. Tillman, Miss Snyder and Miss Tillman, passed through Atlanta Thursday, homeward bound, for Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. G. W. McElwain, of the Kimball, has left Calhoun Springs, for a stay of several weeks on Lookout mountain. The Misses Scruggs are also guests at that popular resort.

Mr. E. H. Barnes will return to Atlanta next week from Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Henry Grady will leave soon to visit his grandmother, Mrs. A. E. Grady, in Athens. He will enter the State university in September.

Miss Lizzie Alexander, of Augusta, is visiting Miss Pearce, in Decatur.

Mrs. Alex Smith has returned from a visit to Clarksville, where she has been spending several weeks.

Mr. Frank Harleman, of Washington, passed through Atlanta yesterday, returning home from Warm Springs.

EXCEPTIONS OVERRULED.

In the case of Martin H. Dooley Against

W. S. Bell.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke, in chambers, yesterday, overruled the exceptions to the master's report in the case of Martin H. Dooley vs. W. S. Bell.

The case grew out of the sale of real estate belonging to the Gannon estate by M. M. Thrasher, guardian, to Martin H. Dooley.

W. S. Bell afterwards purchased the property from Mrs. Celia Gannon.

A lawsuit resulted between the rival claimants, and a bill in equity was filed, Judge Marshall J. Clarke appointing Mr. W. D. Ellis as master in chancery.

The latter decided that the property should be sold, and the amount given by Dooley for the property, with legal interest, should be refunded to Dooley, the residue going to the defendant, W. S. Bell.

A bill of exceptions was filed to this report, and these exceptions were overruled by Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday.

The case will go to the supreme court.

PERSONAL.

DANIEL & PENDERGASS, painters, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Blaine on the Way Home.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was noticed that Mr. Blaine, on his way back to Har Harbor, was winking softly with his left eye.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking

Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga

HERE ISN'T MUCH TIME LEFT

to close out our Summer Stock,

and we have some good things

yet which must go. So we have

broken the dam of Profit and with

the flood of Reduced Prices which

now rushes over all Summer Suits

will quickly sweep them away.

And there are lots of light-weight

Underwear and plenty handsome

Negligee Shirts to go by the same

"Marked-Down Route."

Suppose you test the truth of what we advertise

It's easily done and may result much

to your advantage.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,

ARBITERS OF MEN'S FASHIONS, 24 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

For this week we offer six patterns finely deco-

rated Toilet Sets at \$1.50 each. You can't buy them

for \$2.50 anywhere else in the city.

KING HARDWARE CO., Cor. Peachtree and Wheat.

## WILL THEY STRIKE?

THE CONDUCTORS ON THE GEORGIA

PACIFIC ARE CONSIDERING.

They Referred Their Complaints to the

Richmond and Danville Management

and Have Had No Answer.

The conductors on the Georgia Pacific are at

loggerheads with the management, and the

situation may result in a strike on the road.

The situation is this.

Four weeks ago they presented demands for

an increase of wages, a change in the length of

runs, and some other minor concessions; and

these communications were regularly referred,

through Superintendent C. F. Hammond, to the

general officers of the Richmond and Dan-

ville.

Four weeks have passed.

No answer have they received of any sort.

The men are naturally impatient, and yester-



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OVER 1,000 NEW APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES ALREADY FILED.

There Will Not Be Seating Room for the Applicants and All Non-Residents Have Been Refused for Awhile.

Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools, is one of the busiest men in Atlanta just now.

He issued over 300 tickets to applicants for seats in the public schools yesterday.

Beginning last Monday morning, he has looked about one thousand pupils. The outlook is that there will be many more children than seats in the lower grades, but there will be room in the upper grades.

Major Slaton has not issued a single non-resident ticket, although there have been many applicants from abroad, ready and willing to pay the money, and only asking to be assured of seats. To these he has given the uniform answer that no non-residents will be granted admission tickets until the schools are opened, and then only on prepayment of the tuition.

The admission of children into the schools will be regulated thus:

1. The children who were in school the last day of the term, and who were promoted to some other grade.

2. Those whose parents have removed from one school district to another, consequently changing the school.

3. The new applicants who come in the order of number of tickets and date.

A great many tickets bear the same date, and consequently the priority of admission is governed by the number. For instance, the tickets numbered 140, 141 and 142, dated August 1st, would, if there were any trouble in seating all of them, come in the order of the numbers, No. 140 taking precedence.

No difference is made between the child of the governor and the child of the street car driver, but the old rule, "First come, first served," without any favoritism whatever, is strenuously adhered to in giving places in the high schools who were not regularly promoted from the grammar schools last term are expected to be present at the superintendent Friday next, at 9 o'clock, for examination and assignment to grade.

All the teachers from both high schools are expected to be present to conduct the examinations and to make the assignments.

Try street, so far, shows the largest increase of any of the schools, except Walker, which latter is a double graded school.

The board of education will meet on Thursday, at which time the election of teachers for the colored public schools will take place.

The schools will open Monday next, September 1st, and will be full to overflowing.

TALKED ON THE STREETS.

Cap Joyner, chief of Atlanta's fire department, came home from Detroit yesterday.

He has been attending the annual convention of fire chiefs.

"The meeting was one of the grandest we have ever had," said Chief Joyner last night. "But do you know the biggest convention we have ever had was the one in Atlanta. At that convention there were more delegates than the association has ever registered in its ten years of existence."

"I heard of the big fire we had here the morning after it happened. I was sick in bed that day, and about 11 o'clock received a telegram from Mr. Jim Stephens, of the Western Union. It was a long message, and gave me all the details. But I felt thoroughly at ease, knowing that Atlanta was safe in Jake Emmel's hands."

"The convention considered a great deal of matter of interest to the association. Practically it was a business session, and lots of business was done."

Chief Joyner was retained on the executive committee, one of the most important positions in the association.

Jerry Lynch has gone to Indian Spring.

For several weeks past Mr. Lynch has been in bad health, and his many friends hope that his stay at the springs will restore him to his usual health.

Captain Ed Cox, the well-known livewoman, is quite ill at his home. Because of his illness, he has been confined to his bed for two weeks, and yesterday his physicians stated that his condition was extremely precarious.

"Last night I got home from a short trip to Hot Springs, N. C.," said Colonel Reub Arnold, his face beaming with good humor, yesterday. "I want to tell you that I had a royal time. I went over into the Tennessee mountains, where I met a charming young lady from Georgia, and together we took a trip down the beautiful French Broad river to the famous painted rock. The trip was delicious, with the gay blossoms nodding and bending in the breezes, the birds filling field and forest with their blithe songs; above us the grandeur of the mountains, topped against the summer sky and below us the rushing rapids, the roaring waterfalls of the French Broad. We climbed the rocks and inspected the wonderful legendary paintings done by untold savage hands. We explored the sequestered glens and nooks of these glorious mountains, and wandered by the pellucid waters of shadowy pool and laughing river. It was one of the most perfectly enjoyable trips you could imagine, and to crown the splendid enjoyment of the tour, was the presence of that fair damsel, whose merry voice and contagious laughter were attuned to the rhythmic beauties of the varying scenes."

"Did you grow poetic, colonel?"

"Poetic? How could I help it, when the whole thing was a summer idyl set to the music of bird and bee and flowing water, a painting drawn in the varied colors of day-green woods, blue sky and summer-blue sky, a—ahem, well, I have an engagement now, but I will finish the description later."

Mr. F. M. Myers was the recipient of a beautiful, solid silver watch-case, presented to him by his children on his last birthday.

On the reverse of the watch case in fancy letters: "To F. M. MYERS, FROM COOPER, FITZ, FAIRLIE, FRANKIE, FRANKIE, TOM."

Mr. Myers treasures the little souvenir very highly on account of the loving hands that gave it.

Where shall the new water supply come from? That is becoming the question of the hour.

Some want the Chattahoochee to supply the quantity necessary to Atlanta needs. Others want it from Peachtree. Others from the Amnicola, and still others from the Suque.

Just where Atlanta will get the supply is not just now toothing a serious citizen. The supply and the necessity of it is the bother.

Atlanta wants a new water system and wants it badly.

A HISTORIC RELIC.

A PIECE OF STONE DISCOVERED IN A CEMETERY.

Near Anderson, S. C.—Mr. Claude B. Clinkscales Stumbles Upon a Memorial of the Confederacy.

A historic relic. A piece of the lithographic stone used in printing \$10 bills for the confederate government.

It is a rather uncouth-looking specimen of the peculiar stone used in that sort of work, but its broken face and ragged edges have a mute, appealing look about them that reminds one of the days of a former trial and triumph.

Mr. Claude B. Clinkscales is a printer, whose residence is in this city, but whose native home is South Carolina.

In the early summer he went on a visit to relatives in that state, and during a short stay in Anderson he was informed that there were some curious fragments of stone to be seen in the old cemetery, called Mt. Zion, near by.

Being of an inquiring turn of mind, he paid a visit to the cemetery, and in rambling around the deserted precincts of the "negro quarter," he stumbled over a piece of grayish looking stone, broken and discolored, but bearing evidences of having been used for some purpose in days ago.

Mr. Clinkscales examined the stone carefully, and after brushing away the dust and mould with his handkerchief, he discovered two inscriptions upon it.

They were the ends of the engravings of two confederate ten-dollar bills, and on a closer inspection it was found that the delicate tracing of the engraver had not been erased or defaced by the action of the elements.

He rescued the stone from the mass of weeds and brambles in which it was entangled, and carried it away with him.

In passing out of the cemetery he discovered another piece of stone very similar in appearance, doing duty as headstone for a negro's grave.

Having already secured a more valuable specimen he refrained from confiscating the last find, although it was partly engraved, and was evidently a piece of the same stone that he held in his hands.

THE STORY OF THE STONE. The story of the stone is one that smacks of the romantic and of the olden time. It was used in the mint at Richmond, printing those ten-dollar evidences of the poverty of a perishing nation with which the war-torn south was flooded up to the final catastrophe of the evacuation of the confederate capital.

When the heads of departments of the government fled they carried away with them the stones used in printing the paper promises to pay of the confederacy.

Among others was this stone. But the emergencies of the case grew so great that some of the stuff had to be abandoned, and among other articles these stones were sacrificed.

They were concealed in an old university near Anderson, where it was hoped the federals would not discover them.

BREAKING UP THE STONES. The raiders were very quick-witted and keen-scented in those days, and they were not long in ferreting out the whereabouts of these now useless relics of a nation whose existence would soon be a thing of the past.

As the raiders were about to have eluded them, the troopers vented their spleen on the insensate stones, and they were soon broken into fragments and scattered to the four winds of heaven in real estate.

A large number of broken pieces were cast into a deep well near by, where they were afterwards discovered when the well was cleared out.

By some means a number of pieces were collected by the negroes and carried to the cemetery, where, in accordance with the negro's innate love for anything that he considers to be of the lithographic stone, with the facsimile of the confederate notes engraved on its polished surface.

Unlike the bills that were printed from it, the stone has held its own through many trying scenes, and remains a historic relic of the olden days.

Every tissue of the body, every nerve, bone and muscle is made stronger and more healthy by taking HODGINS' Sassafras.

ROUGH ON DIRT Family Soap beats all other out of sight. Only 5c at Grocers.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder. Is promptly cured by the Excelsior Springs, Mo. waters.

FOR SALE. Second-hand Safes of all makes, sizes, styles and prices. R. J. WILES, agent for Herring & Co., 13 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

County Tax, 1896. OFFICE OF FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Of Roads and Revenues, August 23, 1896.

It is ordered that there be collected by the tax collector of Fulton county, or his successors in office, the following tax for county purposes for the year 1896, to wit: 15 cents for the public works and for roads, bridges, etc.; 5 cents for public buildings; 5 cents for the expenses of the superior court; 2 cents for the fees of the jailer and other expenses of the jail; 4 cents for fees of coroner, per diem of jury, and other expenses of county physician; 1/4 cent for salary of tax collector and recorder, and salaries of clerks and their clerks; 1/4 cent for the support of the almshouse and for paupers, and 2/4 cents for any other lawful charge against the county, making a total of 34 1/4 cents on the \$100, which is hereby levied for the year 1896.

A true extract from the minutes of the commissioners of roads and revenues, this August 23, 1896. JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk Commissioners Roads and Revenues.

CLOTHING SALESMAN. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. Only such as have an established trade need apply. BENJAMIN STEIN, LAUER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MADE BY SPECIAL PROCESS—THE BEST.

Cocoa is of supreme importance as an article of diet. Van Houten's has fifty per cent. more flesh-forming properties than exist in the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

The tissue of the cocoa bean is so softened as to render it easy of digestion, and, at the same time, the aroma is highly developed.

—VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, patented and made in Holland, and is today better and more palatable than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, a comparative test will easily prove that no other Cocoa equals this Van Houten's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Stomach Disorders, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS E

JUNE 30, 1896, OF THE COMPANY.

American Surety Company, OF NEW YORK.

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, bonded to the Governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state. Principal office: No. 160 Broadway, New York City.

I.—CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock \$1,000,000 00  
2. Amount paid up in cash 1,000,000 00

II.—ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of incumbrances thereon) as specified in Schedule A, annexed to annual statement filed in office of Insurance Commissioner and brought down to date of this return \$202,215 08  
2. Loans on bond and mortgage (fully recorded and being first liens on the fee) as shown in Schedule B, attached to annual report, filed in office of Insurance Commissioner and brought down to date of this return 18,000 00

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

3. Total par value \$1,136,400 00  
4. Cash in company's principal office 350 76  
5. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank: Bank of North America 33,469 28  
Total cash items \$33,820 04  
33,820 04

6. Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value" uncollected 6,540 24  
7. Premiums on bonds and mortgages, as per schedule attached, viz: 66,065 21  
All other assets, both real and personal, as per schedule attached, viz: 2,725 00  
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value \$1,501,585 02

III.—LIABILITIES.

1. Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses 30,229 99  
2. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and other expenses thereon 16,000 00  
3. Total gross amount of claims for losses \$46,229 99  
4. Net amount of unpaid losses 55,229 99  
5. Net premium reserve and all other liabilities, except capital, under the life insurance or any other special department 216,820 19  
Total \$372,050 18  
\$372,050 18  
6. Joint-stock capital actually paid up in cash 1,000,000 00  
7. Surplus beyond all liabilities 229,535 00

IV.—INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1896.

1. Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of last six months \$47,802 55  
2. Net collected 47,802 55  
3. Gross amount of claims actually received during the last six months 254,428 57  
Total \$302,231 12  
4. Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date 66,065 21  
5. Entire premiums collected during the first six months \$235,583 91  
6. Deduct re-insurance and return premiums 9,076 79  
Net cash actually received for premiums \$226,507 12  
7. Received for interest on bonds and mortgages 450 00  
8. Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans and from all other sources 28,887 80  
Total \$255,797 01

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1896.

1. Gross amount actually paid for losses, including—; losses occurring in previous years \$63,430 00  
2. Deduct all amounts actually received for salvage (whether on losses of the last or of previous six months); and all amounts actually received for re-insurances in other companies; total deductions 14,000 11  
3. Net amount paid during the first six months of the year for losses \$49,429 89  
4. Cash dividends actually paid stockholders 60,000 00  
5. Paid for salaries, fees and other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employees 46,621 21  
6. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states 5,329 87  
7. All other payments and expenditures, viz: Printing, stationery and advertising, \$1,786.50; postage, telegrams and expressage, \$1,036.33; law expenses, \$1,069.66; general expenses, including rent, \$19,168.62; total \$35,053 11

Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash \$210,305 61

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, S. S. COLVILLE, Notary Public, Kings county, N. Y., the said American Surety Company, of New York, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of August, 1896. H. G. HYNON, Notary Public, Kings county, N. Y. (Official character of notary properly certified.) Name of Agent at Atlanta, T. A. HAMMOND, JR.

VAN WINKLE Gin and Machinery Co.

ATLANTA, GA. and DALLAS, TEX. Manufactures—COTTON SEED OIL MILL MACHINERY

—AND—Fertilizer Machinery Complete.

First class in every respect and guaranteed as represented.

Cotton Gins, Feeders, Condensers and COTTON PRESSES. Tanks and Wind Mills, Shafting, Pulleys and Boxes, And all classes of Mill Work.

Write for circulars and prices. Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co. 2623—San Antonio St. St. Louis.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 70 and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1020. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged.

ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 43, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. 11-12-13

Wm. A. Haygood, Hamilton Douglas, HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17 1/2 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

EDMUND W. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 55 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

THOMAS WILLINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, Hilber Building, corner Alabama and Broad streets, Atlanta, Ga. Will practice in the state and federal courts in the city.

BENJAMIN H. HILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in state and United States courts. Office 34 1/2 Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Office hours, 10-12-Residence 1232—three calls.

H. C. Johnson, I. H. Johnson, JOHNSON & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, (On J. Hammond's old office.) 21 1/2 East Alabama street, ATLANTA, GA.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Commercial law and collection. Room 305, Gould Building, Decatur street. Telephone 100, Atlanta, Ga.

SURGERY.

OPHUM HABIT CURED OR NO PAY. Address John W. Neils, 24 1/2 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., or Dr. J. A. Neils, Smyrna, Ga. Near 22-23-24.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room Nos. 41 and 42, Gate City Bank Building, T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton county.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH & SON, ARCHITECT, Room 44, Traders' Bank Building, ATLANTA, GA. Take Elevator, 9-17-18

EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT, 63 1/2 Whitehall Street, corner of Hunter.

L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

R. M. Hall, James R. Hall, Max Hall, HALL BROTHERS, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, Room No. 28, Gate City National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. General surveying, city work, quarries, water powers, water works. Construction superintended.

J. A. LESUEUR, Having had twenty-five years' experience as Architect and Builder and thoroughly understanding the business, now offers his services as Architect and Superintendent. Give him a trial. No. 70 N. Butler St., Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

(ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.) Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 1st, 1896.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 7:10 a.m. 6:00 p.m.  
Arrive Richmond 10:30 a.m. 9:30 p.m.  
Leave Richmond 11:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.  
Arrive Atlanta (city time) 7:10 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 7:10 a.m. 6:00 p.m.  
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Prof. F. C. FOWLER, M.D.,

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I wish to use a valuable treatise (sealed) containing a particular for home cure. FREE of charge. A particular for home cure. FREE of charge. A particular for home cure. FREE of charge.

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## RAILROAD GOSSIP.

## HOME ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OF MACON, CHARTERED.

Renowned that Transmitter Storey Will Resign—Captain John Gee May Fill the Position—Other Matters.

The Home Electric Railway Company, of Macon, was chartered yesterday by the secretary of state.

The incorporators are J. F. Heard, Jr., David J. Bae, W. E. Jenkins, W. A. Dooly, W. A. Lofton, A. C. Knapp, Peter Harris and Michael Dody.

The line is to be three or four miles long, running from Macon to some point on the Houston county line, at or near Maxwell's bridge over the Ichneumon creek.

The capital stock is \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000.

## A Rumored Change.

A CONSTITUTION special from Macon says: Transmitter Storey, of the Central railroad, is to give up his position.

This was rumored on the street today, and upon investigation proved to be true.

He has not yet sent in his resignation, but will do so tonight or tomorrow, his resignation to take effect on September 1st. It is not known whether Mr. Storey has a better position in sight, or what his reasons are for resigning, but it is known he will not remain with the Central.

Mr. Storey is one of the best men in the service of the company, and they will regret to lose him. He has filled the position of transmitter satisfactorily and with credit to himself, and is recognized as one of the best railroaders in this section. He is well able to fill even more important positions than the one he is to vacate, and his services will be in demand.

His many friends in Macon hope he will decide to accept a responsible position here.

Now the Atlanta office of the story.

This cannot be verified now, but rumor has it that Mr. John Gee, at present the district passenger agent for Atlanta and West Point, has been offered the position and is expected to accept it.

Mr. Gee is not in the city, but the rumor is generally given credence, and it is certainly a better position could not be made for that position.

## A Great Southern System.

The Washington Post says: No railroad has contributed more to the development of the country than the Richmond and Danville, when we consider the time it has been in operation and the distance it covers. Beginning with a main line of 110 miles in length, it now owns or operates under lease 2,300 miles, reaching all points south and giving it conspicuous pre-eminence as a thoroughfare in that direction. This great system is doing for the south what other systems have done for the west, and the changes that have taken place along its lines by giving impetus to southern energy and enterprise are in the nature of a revelation to those who remember in what condition that section was left by the war and for some years after.

The policy of the Richmond and Danville has been continually sagacious and public-spirited, and all travelers over the road speak in the highest terms of its excellent accommodations and the evident determination of the management to strengthen its popularity with the public. This opinion is borne out by every one who has had business dealings with General Manager Randolph or General Passenger Agent Taylor at this end of the line, and what is true of the Washington officials is equally true of Atlanta, Birmingham and all other points on the road.

## Facts About Side-Tracks.

It is not generally known that considerably more than one-fifth of the railroad mileage of this country is side-track.

But it is—including, second track, third track, fourth track, yard track, sidings and spurs.

Thus the 149,945 miles of main line represented in official reports to the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1889, mean a total mileage of 191,001 miles. This includes second track 8,084 miles, third track 722 miles, fourth track 531 miles, and yard track, sidings and spurs 31,715 miles, aggregating 41,312 miles. It is equivalent to about 27 per cent of the main single track line. Assuming the same proportion for the mileage since built, it is estimated that by January 1, 1893, the total length of railway track of all kinds in the United States was 265,450 miles, of which 44,000 miles were tracks additional to the single main line. It is notable that only a little over 4 per cent of the entire mileage at present consists of second track, while a little over 16 per cent of the whole consists of third track.

## The Knoxville Issue.

The Railway Age says, in its last issue: The completion of the Knoxville Southern railroad, just accomplished, is an event of no little importance to the south. The road, which is virtually an extension of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad from Ridge, Ga., north to Knoxville, completes a continuous line from the last named place, nearly south, 223 miles, to Atlanta, Ga., the last eighteen miles from Marietta being covered by trackage arrangement with the Western and Atlantic company. The Knoxville Southern runs through a remarkably picturesque and beautiful country west of the Blue Ridge range, and the work has been pushed through with much energy and ability. The last seventy-five miles of track have been laid this year, and by use of a track-laying machine at each end remarkable speed in laying down the rails has lately been accomplished. At Knoxville the road connects with the Knoxville and Cumberland Gap railway which runs north sixty-nine miles to a connection with the Louisville and Knoxville at Middleborough near Cumberland Gap, so that there is now a continuous line of nearly 300 miles from the latter point by way of Knoxville to Atlanta, Ga., and southwestern Tennessee and the adjacent country will speedily be revolutionized by the operations of this great line of communication.

Knoxville, which a few years ago was almost inaccessible point at the end of a little stub road, now sees railways radiating from its center in six directions and is destined to become a city of great importance.

## Engines and Cars.

The number of locomotives owned by the interstate commerce commissioner's statistician at 23,026, and the total number of cars of all kinds at 1,067,231, while the Manual, summarizing the figures up to the end of the last fiscal year of the various railway companies, gives the number of locomotives at 31,062 and the total number of "revenue cars" at 1,000,813. Considering that these two independent statements are for periods a few months apart, they agree remarkably well as to the number of cars, although a difference of over 200 in the number of locomotives seems somewhat too large for the difference of dates.

## Under One Head.

Mr. Sam Reall, the well-known ticket agent of the Richmond and Danville, is just back from the first annual meeting of the ticket agents, in Denver. It was a great trip. The ticket agents assembled at Chicago, 350 strong, leaving there on the morning of the 10th, in eleven Pullman sleepers; breakfasting at Kansas City and dining at Topeka; arriving at Denver next morning ahead of time. They were royally treated here, at banquets, banquets, opera, riding and what not. They said one performance in Denver at the Taber garden opera house, the finest in America, and the first broad-gauge train that ever went to Silver Plume, going 1,000 feet under the surface of the earth to the mines; and rode in the first broad-gauge train that ever went to Salida, and from there to Marshall pass, 10,852 feet above the sea level, the second highest point on earth that is reached by a railroad. They went up Pike's peak on the cog-wheel road; visited Colorado Springs and Manitou, the Saratoga of the west. They visited Gunnison and other points of interest, and everywhere they were treated superbly. At St. Louis they visited Shaw garden, and nearly everything else of interest in the city, including the Anheuser-Busch brewery, which was capacity this year of 1,000,000 barrels. The badges were very pretty; that one given at Kansas City being in the form of a railroad

ticket, with coupons. It was of blue ribbon, with this inscription in old gold:

Good for ONE FIRST-CLASS TIME when officially presented with COUPONS ATTACHED subject to following contract:

1. In accepting this ticket I agree to come again.
2. It is good for stop-over as long as you wish.
3. It will never be void.
4. It is unalienable and wide open.

ALL GOOD FELLOWS.

Ticket Agents.

At Denver they received a pressing invitation from the Chamber of Commerce to visit that city, and about one hundred ticket agents were able to accept the invitation.

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Railroad Matters in South Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., August 25.—[Special.]—Representatives of the three roads catering here go to Columbia tomorrow for a conference with the railroad commissioners. It is said all three roads in the state will be represented. Rumor has it that a proposition will be discussed of having separate cars for the races, and that the question of uniform rates for public use will also be discussed.

Now the Atlanta office of the story.

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Mr. Gee is not in the city, but the rumor is generally given credence, and it is certainly a better position could not be made for that position.

A Great Southern System.

The Washington Post says: No railroad has contributed more to the development of the country than the Richmond and Danville, when we consider the time it has been in operation and the distance it covers. Beginning with a main line of 110 miles in length, it now owns or operates under lease 2,300 miles, reaching all points south and giving it conspicuous pre-eminence as a thoroughfare in that direction. This great system is doing for the south what other systems have done for the west, and the changes that have taken place along its lines by giving impetus to southern energy and enterprise are in the nature of a revelation to those who remember in what condition that section was left by the war and for some years after.

The policy of the Richmond and Danville has been continually sagacious and public-spirited, and all travelers over the road speak in the highest terms of its excellent accommodations and the evident determination of the management to strengthen its popularity with the public. This opinion is borne out by every one who has had business dealings with General Manager Randolph or General Passenger Agent Taylor at this end of the line, and what is true of the Washington officials is equally true of Atlanta, Birmingham and all other points on the road.

Facts About Side-Tracks.

It is not generally known that considerably more than one-fifth of the railroad mileage of this country is side-track.

But it is—including, second track, third track, fourth track, yard track, sidings and spurs.

Thus the 149,945 miles of main line represented in official reports to the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1889, mean a total mileage of 191,001 miles. This includes second track 8,084 miles, third track 722 miles, fourth track 531 miles, and yard track, sidings and spurs 31,715 miles, aggregating 41,312 miles. It is equivalent to about 27 per cent of the main single track line. Assuming the same proportion for the mileage since built, it is estimated that by January 1, 1893, the total length of railway track of all kinds in the United States was 265,450 miles, of which 44,000 miles were tracks additional to the single main line. It is notable that only a little over 4 per cent of the entire mileage at present consists of second track, while a little over 16 per cent of the whole consists of third track.

The Knoxville Issue.

The Railway Age says, in its last issue: The completion of the Knoxville Southern railroad, just accomplished, is an event of no little importance to the south. The road, which is virtually an extension of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad from Ridge, Ga., north to Knoxville, completes a continuous line from the last named place, nearly south, 223 miles, to Atlanta, Ga., the last eighteen miles from Marietta being covered by trackage arrangement with the Western and Atlantic company. The Knoxville Southern runs through a remarkably picturesque and beautiful country west of the Blue Ridge range, and the work has been pushed through with much energy and ability. The last seventy-five miles of track have been laid this year, and by use of a track-laying machine at each end remarkable speed in laying down the rails has lately been accomplished. At Knoxville the road connects with the Knoxville and Cumberland Gap railway which runs north sixty-nine miles to a connection with the Louisville and Knoxville at Middleborough near Cumberland Gap, so that there is now a continuous line of nearly 300 miles from the latter point by way of Knoxville to Atlanta, Ga., and southwestern Tennessee and the adjacent country will speedily be revolutionized by the operations of this great line of communication.

Knoxville, which a few years ago was almost inaccessible point at the end of a little stub road, now sees railways radiating from its center in six directions and is destined to become a city of great importance.

Engines and Cars.

The number of locomotives owned by the interstate commerce commissioner's statistician at 23,026, and the total number of cars of all kinds at 1,067,231, while the Manual, summarizing the figures up to the end of the last fiscal year of the various railway companies, gives the number of locomotives at 31,062 and the total number of "revenue cars" at 1,000,813. Considering that these two independent statements are for periods a few months apart, they agree remarkably well as to the number of cars, although a difference of over 200 in the number of locomotives seems somewhat too large for the difference of dates.

Under One Head.

Mr. Sam Reall, the well-known ticket agent of the Richmond and Danville, is just back from the first annual meeting of the ticket agents, in Denver. It was a great trip. The ticket agents assembled at Chicago, 350 strong, leaving there on the morning of the 10th, in eleven Pullman sleepers; breakfasting at Kansas City and dining at Topeka; arriving at Denver next morning ahead of time. They were royally treated here, at banquets, banquets, opera, riding and what not. They said one performance in Denver at the Taber garden opera house, the finest in America, and the first broad-gauge train that ever went to Silver Plume, going 1,000 feet under the surface of the earth to the mines; and rode in the first broad-gauge train that ever went to Salida, and from there to Marshall pass, 10,852 feet above the sea level, the second highest point on earth that is reached by a railroad. They went up Pike's peak on the cog-wheel road; visited Colorado Springs and Manitou, the Saratoga of the west. They visited Gunnison and other points of interest, and everywhere they were treated superbly. At St. Louis they visited Shaw garden, and nearly everything else of interest in the city, including the Anheuser-Busch brewery, which was capacity this year of 1,000,000 barrels. The badges were very pretty; that one given at Kansas City being in the form of a railroad

ticket, with coupons. It was of blue ribbon, with this inscription in old gold:

Good for ONE FIRST-CLASS TIME when officially presented with COUPONS ATTACHED subject to following contract:

1. In accepting this ticket I agree to come again.
2. It is good for stop-over as long as you wish.
3. It will never be void.
4. It is unalienable and wide open.

ALL GOOD FELLOWS.

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## HE WAS A SWELL.

## AND HIS DUDISH FANCIES QUITE GOT THE BETTER OF HIM.

The Story of a Mail Clerk's Cunning Game and How a Lady Caught Him in It—Before Judge Haight.

He was a "dudish lah-da-dah." He was also a clerk in the Rome postoffice. And his fondness for dress got him into serious trouble and brought him to Atlanta before the United States commissioner's court over which Judge Haight presides.

He answered to his name as W. R. Berryhill, as it appeared on the docket, but usually signs it in his own aesthetic way "Willis R."

The warrant which brought Mr. Berryhill to Atlanta to be tried was issued at the instance of Mrs. L. M. Stout, who charged him with stealing jewelry from her.

The evidence, as related by the witnesses in the case, tells the following story:

Some time ago it seems that Mrs. Stout left Atlanta on a visit to friends and relatives in Rome. She had ordered a box of jewelry from a northern firm before leaving Atlanta, and ordered it to be forwarded to Rome.

After sending several times to the Rome postoffice without receiving the expected valuables, she finally decided to go and inquire herself.

Confronted at the window by Mr. Berryhill, the clerk, she modestly inquired if the package had come, describing it as nearly worthless. With a smile, the genial clerk informed her that the package hadn't arrived, but she saw one of her studs in the fellow's shirt, and lost no time in telling him she recognized it as her own.

To this he replied with utmost courtesy, assuring her that she was mistaken, and that the package containing the jewelry was on its way.

Inspector Booth's work. Postoffice Inspector Booth was sent to Rome to look after the case.

The arrival of Mr. Berryhill soon followed, and he owned up that he had taken the stud from the package in the mail.

He accounts for his behavior by telling that the package containing the jewelry was badly smashed up in the mail pouch, and had been placed upon a shelf for reclamation.

One evening while dressing to go home from the package, he saw one of the studs hanging from the package, and carelessly decided to wear it that night, fully intending to return it the next day.

But this he forgot to do, and hence the trouble that follows.

He waived trial and his case will come up before the next term of the United States court.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## THE WEST END BAPTIST CHURCH.

A series of meetings will be held at the West End Baptist church, commencing tonight. Two services will be held daily, at least during the remainder of this week. The meetings will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Y. Jamison, assisted by the gifted and eloquent young preacher, Rev. C. Porter, state evangelist of Florida.

Rev. Mr. Porter preached at this church last Sunday morning and night to large congregations, and every one who heard him was delighted with his preaching. Services after today will be held at 4 and 8 o'clock p. m. The church is well ventilated, beautifully lighted and comfortably seated, and those who can come out to hear Mr. Porter will be highly entertained as well as instructed by his eloquence.

Change of Schedule.

On and after Tuesday, August 26th, trains Nos. 60 and 61, running between Atlanta and Lithia Springs, will be discontinued.

A Perfect Charm.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakens invigorated and refreshed. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Announcement.

Hoyt & Thorn have been appointed wholesale and retail agents for the celebrated "Ferro-Manganese" waters of Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Do not endure the terrific pains of piles, use Pond's Extract.

Low Rates.

Via the Queen and Crescent route, to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Mexico and Canada. Parties desiring information about the west can obtain books, maps and schedules by writing to or calling on S. C. RAY, Office 11 Kimball house, S. E. P. A.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative tonic, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based, and are abundantly gratifying to California Fig Syrup Company.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

My friend, look here! you know how nervous and weak your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair to at and buy her a box?

Bowden Lithia water has 4½ grains Lithia to every gallon.

Hammoeks! Hammoeks!

And Croquet Sets at prices that will surprise you, so very cheap, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta st.

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water for insomnia.

The Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati and Dayton railroad is the only line running Pullman's Perfectly Sealed Ventilating Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line running through Reeling Chair Cars between Cincinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Cincinnati Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.

The Only DIRECT LINE.

between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit, the Lake Region and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio, and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty-five miles double track, and from past record can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and see that they read C. H. & D., either in or out of Cincinnati, Indianapolis or Toledo. E. O. McCormick, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 160 21 city.

Hammoeks! Hammoeks!

I am overstocked on Hammoeks! and will sell at reduced prices to close out. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

Bowden Lithia is a pure, natural Lithia water.

MEETING NOTICE.

Notice of Meeting.

An important meeting of the membership committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, in the building. Every member of the committee is urged to let nothing interfere with his being present. Respectfully,

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Gate City Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Gilmore and Marietta streets, this evening at 8 o'clock. Usual business and work in degrees. All members in good standing are fraternally invited to be present. JOHN S. PARKS, W. M. EUGENE HANDEMAN, Secretary.

## STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.  
Reliable Goods.  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

## STUART'S Gin and Buchu.

A remedy for all kinds of Bladder and Kidney troubles.

CURES Did you ever reflect that many ills of life come from sluggish action of the Kidneys?

KIDNEY The Kidneys are the great blood strainers—thus filtering out poisonous elements that would otherwise remain and contaminate the whole system.

AND Keep the blood pure—aid the Kidneys when oppressed and overloaded, and you will build up the system and preserve health.

BLADDER Do you suffer with weakness, backache, pains in the sides, nervousness, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, etc?

TROUBLES. Take Stuart's Gin and Buchu. One bottle will convince you of its merits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

212 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.  
(Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, tendency to nervousness, loss of memory, depression of ideas, safety and permanency cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, syphilis, eruptions, itching, and all of its terrible results. Thiers, blotches, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc.

URETHRAL STRICTURE, permanent, temporary, or traumatic, or a result of any cause, or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies. Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is perfectly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Extra stamps for replies and prescriptions. Call on or write to DR. BOWES & CO., 212 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. dec 17 '90

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Old and New.

W. B. GLOVER,

The Young Book Store Man,

104 Whitehall Street,

And see what he will do for you.

He will exchange new books for old ones and do more for you than any one else will.

104 Whitehall Street.

NOTICE.

WILL SELL AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock noon, one Fawn-Colored Bull, unless claimed by owner. A. B. COLEMAN, Chief of Police.

FOR MEN ONLY.

VIGOR AND STRENGTH.

LYON & HEALY.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.

Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices LIBERAL TERMS! SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.

They Are Here!

FLASHES OF TRUTH! SURE ENOUGH CLEARANCE SALE!

## They Are Here!

The above refers to my beautiful Fall Samples for suits to measure and my elegant line of Fall Hats.

They are here, and we shall take pleasure in showing all through.

All summer goods, remember, are being closed out at very low figures.

GEORGE MUSE,

The Clothier,

38 Whitehall St.

FLASHES OF TRUTH! SURE ENOUGH CLEARANCE SALE!

For the next thirty days, we will sell our Spring and Summer stock of Clothing REGARDLESS OF COST! Boys' and Children's Suits, Negligee and Flannel Shirts, AT-YOUR-OWN-PRICE!

We must sell to make room for our IMMENSE FALL STOCK we are now manufacturing in New York.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,

41 WHITEHALL STREET.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.



Set  
Your  
Watch.

For the Next Few Weeks

we are offering special bargains in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. It will pay you to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

MAIER & BERKELE,  
93 Whitehall St.

A. L. DELKIN. CHAS. H. GIRARDEAU.

DELKIN &amp; GIRARDEAU.

REAL ESTATE.

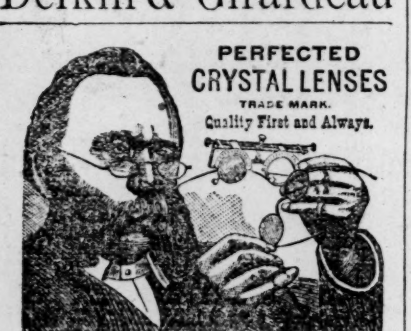
4 East Alabama Street.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

\$6,500 will buy an Edgewood home with nearly two acres; convenient to both Georgia trains and electric line.  
\$3,500—8-room house Gordon st., West End; one of the choicest lots in West End.  
\$5,000—house on Forest avenue, near Forest street.  
\$600—Shaded Fraser st., lot near Ga. ave.  
\$500—Shaded Martin st., lot near Ga. ave.  
\$450—Shaded Martin st., lot near Ga. ave.  
\$500—2-r. house, Little st., 50x100; corner.  
\$250 per acre for 10 acres, West Atlanta.  
Cheapest lot on Forest avenue. This is a perfect gem and genuine bargain.  
\$1,250—Vacant tract near Luckie street; this side of Technological school, 110x500; lies well and can be subdivided to advantage.  
We can sell the cheapest lot on Formwalt street.  
\$450—Gordon street lot, near dummy.  
\$400—Hillard street lot, near dummy.  
\$350—Blackburn street; bargain.

If you don't see what you want advertised, come to see us. We never fail to please those who are in earnest about buying. We sold three houses and lots last week.

Delkin &amp; Girardeau



FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,  
Manufacturing Opticians.  
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING and have experts in Soldering Gold Eye-glasses. Now at 12 Whitehall st., after September 1st at No. 12 Whitehall st.

ANSLEY BROS.,

Real Estate Agents, 10 East

Alabama Street.

Fullan street, 6-room house, lot 50x150, water and gas, \$3,500.  
Pulaski street, corner lot 20x150, a beauty, \$1,500.  
Peachtree lot, lot 20x200, a bargain at \$8,000.  
Peachtree lot, lot 20x200, east front, only \$15,000.  
West Peachtree lot, 100x200, near Kimball street, \$7,500.  
Highland ave. lot, 12x150, and 6-room house, \$6,250.  
Capitol ave. lot, east front corner, 50x200, \$3,000.  
Crew st. house and lot, corner lot, 50x150, 6-room house, \$4,500.  
South Pryor street house and lot, lot 50x125; nice shade, \$4,500.  
East Peters street, 7-room house and lot, 50x150; only 2 1/2 squares from carshed; between Loyd and Washington, \$5,000.  
Smith st. house and lot, 6 rooms, near Whitehall, \$2,750.  
West Baker st. house and lot, 9 rooms, water, hall, gas, \$5,000.  
Courtland ave. house and lot, cor. Cain; house 9 rooms, \$5,000.  
Spring st. lot, 50x150, between Hunnicutt and North ave., \$4,500.  
Washington st. lot, 50x175, near Clark street, \$3,500.  
South Pryor st. lot, near Richardson, 50 foot front, \$2,000.  
Bowden st. lot, 50x150, nicely shaded, \$5,000.  
Ellis st. house and lot, house 8 rooms, near Ivy, \$5,000.  
Merritt's ave. house and lot, house 8 rooms, \$3,750.  
Calhoun st., 5-room house, corner lot, \$2,000.  
Investment—Roach st. house and lot, next to cor. of Larkin st.; new 4-room house, rents for \$10, \$800.  
DECATUR PROPERTY.  
\$3,000—5 acres, 6-room house, fronting R. R., fine vineyard.  
\$12,500—10-room house, corner lot, 3 acres, right at depot, beautiful shade, water and gas. Office 10 East Alabama.

Rally &amp; Greene, Real Estate and Renting

Agents, 24 Broad Street.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

special bargains: We have about 300 acres of land lying in between Hapeville, Central railroad, and Manchester, on West Point Central railroad, lot one-half mile from Central railroad, about 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered; well watered. Can be bought at a bargain within next ten days.  
ONE HUNDRED ACRES FRONTING CENTRAL railroad, at Hapeville. Has a frontage of 1,200 feet on Central railroad, 3-room house, good orchard. This place can be subdivided and sold at big profit. This place is seven miles from the city.  
41 3/4 ACRES 300 YARDS FROM DEPOT at Hapeville. Has a frontage of 1,200 feet on Central railroad, 3-room house, good orchard. This place can be subdivided and sold at big profit. This place is seven miles from the city.  
9 1/2 ACRES ON GEORGIA PACIFIC AND EAST Tennessee railroads, only six miles from town; lies on both sides of the railroad, right at Peyton. Come to see us about this.

200 ACRES ON MAYSON AND TURNER

erry road, six miles from town, all lies well, plenty timber. One of the prettiest building sites in the country, on both sides of the road. We can sell this land cheap. Will not be far from Belt line around the city.  
10 ACRES TO HAPEVILLE AND BUY YOU A nice large, shady lot for a home. We have some of the prettiest lots in the county for homes here. Good school and church, splendid people. You can do business in the city and live just as well here as living out on the car line in the city. Hourly trains.  
8-14-dm sp

## FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

LIVING TOGETHER AS MAN AND

WIFE

And Still Unmarried—The Quaker Allegations

Embodied in a Petition Filed by a

Woman Yesterday.

For sixteen years as man and wife—yet still

unmarried.

The story contained in a petition filed by

Della Hardeman in the clerk's office of Fulton

county yesterday, is possibly without parallel

in court annals in this city.

Right here in the heart of Atlanta, if her

allegations be true, she has lived and cohabited

with a man as his wife during that long period

of time. They have reared a family of children,

and have accumulated a snug little property

and have never been wedded.

THE STORY TOLD.

The petition synopsized sets forth that Della

Hardeman, formerly Della Boyd, began to

live with Columbus L. Hardeman as his wife in

1874.

They continued to live together as husband

and wife, but never married, although Hardeman

promised her time and again to make her his

legal wife.

In 1882 she had saved up \$110 in cash, and

he had accumulated \$100. They agreed to put

the money into a restaurant and grocery store,

which they did. Hardeman sold several

pieces of furniture and a milk cow belonging

to the petitioner, which brought \$60, and with

her consent this was added to the general

fund, giving her \$170 and herself \$100 in

cash, making the entire fund \$270.

With this they began business at

No. 529 Marietta street. The prosperous

ventures, and when the restaurant was

abandoned and all their attention turned to

the store, the latter proved to be a paying in-

vestment.

They worked together, the petitioner doing

all the household work and other duties, be-

sides helping in the store.

THEY RAISED A FAMILY.

Petitioner alleges that she worked very hard

in the business for the sake of herself and her

alleged husband, who was the father of the

several children born to them.

All went along very well, and with money

belonging to the business, Hardeman, in 1889,

purchased two lots of land for \$600, the under-

standing being that they were to be joint pro-

prietors in the property.

On April 15, 1889, Hardeman got into trouble

because of a prosecution brought against him,

and persuaded petitioner to absent herself for

a few days until the trouble passed over.

She did this and remained away for some

time. On her return she found that the man

with whom she had lived so long had repudi-

ated her and refused to recognize her or her

rights as a wife or as a business partner, and

that he had decided the property to his mother

for a trifling consideration.

This caused her to bring the suit against him,

and in the petition she alleges that the busi-

ness is now worth \$1,500 and the two city lots

\$1,200, of all of which she is entitled to her

pro rata share, 170-270, this being the amount she

originally put into it.

She asks a restraining order from the court

and also the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Eugene Mitchell represents the plaintiff

in the case.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most

valuable in the gift of medical science—can be se-

cured by any person wise enough to use Hostet-

ter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing

dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bileous,

rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons

troubled with nervousness, and the undisciplined,

should also secure the health-franchise by the same

means.

Surprise to All.

After using "Mother's Friend" two months,

I can truthfully say it has no equal. I was so

speedily and easily relieved that it was a sur-

prise to all those attending me. "Mother's

Friend" undoubtedly lessens the pains, shortens

the time and restores the mother speedily to

health. I only used one bottle which cost me

\$1.50; it has been worth \$20 to me. I can

now write enough on the subject; suffice it to

say that I will recommend it to all my expectant

mothers and advise them to use it. Mrs. J. A.

R. Munice, Ind., September 27, 1889. Book to

Mothers free. Bradford Regulator Co., Pro-

prietors, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

My wife had been so long afflicted with chills

her health became very bad. Quinine did not

agree with her, and I concluded to give her

Smith's Tonic Syrup, and to my astonishment

two bottles made her perfectly well.—P. C.

Lee, Bigby Valley, Miss.

Bowden Letha water cured "Uncle Bonus" of

Dyspepsia.

The Excelsior Springs, Mo., Waters

Are sold only in bottles, never in bulk. Agency

at Hoyt &amp; Thorne's, wed fri sun 3m

If you are going to New York or Boston be sure

and go via Central R. R. of Ga., and thence its ele-

gant steamers. Rates, including meals and state-

room on steamer, from Atlanta, are \$24; round

trip, \$42.30.

Sawnee Sulphur Springs Water

Will cure Bright's disease, or any urinary troubles.

For evidence of same, write for testimonials and

full particulars to L. W. SCOVILLE,

may2-dm fri sun tues

He's Going to Move and Wants Everybody

to Know.

E. W. Blue, the \$1-a-week jeweler, will move to

75 Whitehall street, September 15th. He will

leave for New York in a few days for the purpose

of purchasing a fine new stock. In the mean-

time, the present stock will be closed out at any

price to save moving. So you can get great

bargains for a few days. Blue's, 75 and 90 Peach-

tree, tue-thu-sat sun

Croquet Sets

At reduced prices to close out stock on hand be-

fore season closes. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

7-27-11

Mrs. E. H. Stewart, of the Wesleyan Female In-

stitute, Staunton, Va., of which Rev. William A.

Harris is president, will leave Atlanta for Staun-

ton on the 1st of September. She has a charge of

any young ladies who wish to attend that in-

stitution. For further information, address Mrs.

Stewart, 15 Cain street, Atlanta, Ga. Tues

thurs sun

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water cures skin dis-

eases.

Bankers looking for security

are invited to in-

spect the very strong

work now being erected

for Maddox, Rucker &amp;

Co. and the Southern

Banking and Trust Com-

pany by Herring &amp; Co.

For information, call on

or write R. J. WILES, 13

Whitehall St., Atlanta.

The World's Fair Line to Chicago.

The connections of the Moon route via Nash-

ville and Chattanooga opens up a short cut

to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and

the entire blue-grass region. Finest equipment

of Pullman vestibule, buffet, sleeper and chair cars.

Inquire of your ticket agent. me 11f

Money

Saved by buying Hammocks and Croquet Sets

from John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

7-27-11

W. F. PARKHURST.

Brick! Brick! Brick!

Oil pressed and sand finished, for building fronts,

the best in the state. Also paving brick, car load

lot. Samples at 43 South Broad street. 9-23-dm

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water for nervousness

Save Money

By buying Croquet Sets and Hammocks from John

M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

7-27-11

Ed. L. Grant Sign Company,

53 Peachtree, phone 804. Signs and banners

made and shipped anywhere. Glass, board and ad-

vertising signs. 9-14-dm sp

## THE COURT CALENDAR.

The Cases that Are Set for Trial Opening

Week.

The civil branch of the superior court opens

on Monday, September 1st, Judge Marshall J.

Clarke presiding.

There will be a good deal of business before

the court during the term.

The grand jury meets the same day, and

there will be a lot of business before that body.

The calendar for the opening week is:

FOR MONDAY.

Joel S. Yarbrough vs. city of Atlanta;

Benjamin Bros. &amp; Uri vs. Wyly &amp; Greene;

Addison B. Dunning vs. the Georgia Pacific;

Way Agricultural Company vs. J. H. Ander-

son.

FOR TUESDAY.

W. T. Conn &amp; Co. vs. W. H. L. Grievs;

Diamond Soap Company vs. Jim Bell et al;

Reigel Scott &amp; Co. vs. Matt Ryan et al; J. C. and

Mrs. J. C. Holbrook vs. P. J. Sayne et al;

Anna S. Werners vs. E. E. Dawson.

FOR WEDNESDAY.

Malcolm Johnson vs. R. H. Knapp; Mary

Gleeson vs. T. B. Neal et al; W. A. Love vs.

city of Atlanta; Mrs. M. L. Love vs. city of

Atlanta.

FOR THURSDAY.

L. Noyes vs. Atlanta Glass Company; W.

C. Hogan vs. Woodward &amp; Hall; W. H. Cole

vs. C. B. Lyler.

FOR FRIDAY.

W. R. Phillips, Jr., &amp; Co. vs. Mrs. E. R.

Loyd; R. F. Lester vs. city of Atlanta; At-

lanta Lumber Company vs. G. T. Ogletree

et al; Mrs. C. R. Jackson vs. M. L. Bridwell.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Comptroller General Wright Compliments

Tax Receiver Loyd.

Mr. John H. Loyd, Fulton county's worthy

tax receiver, has completed his digest and for-

warded it to the controller general.

Yesterday he received the following compli-

mentary letter in reply:

STATE OF GEORGIA—COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S

OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 21. John H. Loyd,

R. R. E. Fulton county.—Dear Sir: Your digest for

1889 received, and it affords me pleasure to testify

to the able and faithful manner in which you have

discharged the duties of your office, as evidenced

by an unusually neat and correct digest and by

large increase in the returns. Very

respectfully,

W. A. WRIGHT,

Comptroller General.

Mr. Loyd put in a lot of good work on his

digest, and it was due largely to his earnest

labors that there was such a handsome in-

crease in taxable property returned.

He will be a candidate for reelection, and

will make a formal announcement in a few

days of his candidacy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in strength



## IT GOES OVER,

AND WILL BE TAKEN UP THIS MORNING.

Mr. Aldrich Introduces the Agreement Between the Senators, But Mr. Plumb Has It Laid Aside Until Today.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb to prohibit the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in the senate yard of the capitol was taken up, but in the absence of Messrs. Blair and Butler, who had offered amendments, it went over until tomorrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Aldrich referred to the unusual length of the discussion that has taken place on the tariff bill, and said that that fact and the knowledge shared by all that the business of the country was in a state of anxious suspense awaiting results, necessitated a speedy solution of the question. The senate deliberations led him to ask the senators on the other side to consider the question of fixing a date of closing the debate and of having a final vote on the passage of the bill.

He made the suggestion, not for the purpose of preventing ample discussion on the remaining paragraphs in the bill, but because he believed that the orderly disposition of the public business, as well as the convenience of senators, required an arrangement of that kind. He would be glad to hear from senators on the other side, if they had any proposition to make in this regard.

Mr. Gorman said that it had been an honored custom of the senate on all revenue measure and legislation necessary for the conduct of the government, that after a full and free discussion, the senate should take a vote.

That custom had always enabled the senate to discuss, fairly and freely, all such measures. There had been heretofore a certain respect for the wisdom of the senate's rule for unlimited debate, but there always arrived a time when an agreement, such as that now proposed, was made. He, therefore, thought that he was perfectly at liberty to speak for his colleagues when he said that they would be very glad if the senator in charge of the bill had any suggestions to make, that he would make it now.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Aldrich—I have prepared a proposition, which I ask unanimous consent to have adopted.

The paper was read. It proposed that consideration of the tariff bill shall be continued to the exclusion of all other business, except appropriations.

Mr. Aldrich—My suggestion is that the general debate shall close on the 1st of September. It is merely a suggestion. I am quite willing, if senators on the other side, or on this side, think that the long hours of daily sittings from 10 o'clock till 6 o'clock have taxed us all to an extent that has not been beneficial to health, at all events, and have possibly delayed somewhat the progress of the bill, to compare with any bills and conference reports to and including September 1st, subject to general debate, and during September 2d, 3d and 4th, subject to the 10-minute rule in debate, no senator shall speak on any one question more than once; and that on September 5th, and thereafter, consideration shall be continued on.

Mr. Aldrich—Then I offer a memorandum, in the form of an amendment to the rules, and I give notice that I will ask, tomorrow, for a modification of the rules in accordance with the memorandum.

AGAINST A CHANGE OF RULES.

Mr. Gorman—I trust that the senator from Rhode Island will not pursue that course. I do not think that it will be necessary. I am entirely within bounds when I say that every senator on this side will agree to the terms proposed.

Mr. Aldrich—I do not think that the arrangement ought to fail from the objection of a senator or of the minority, if it is satisfactory to a large majority of the body, and it is for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of that that I have given notice.

Mr. Gorman suggested that, if the daily hours of sittings were not sufficient, evening sessions might be held.

Mr. Harris said that he understood Mr. Plumb's object in having the order go over till tomorrow to be only that he might look into it. In all human probability the senator from Rhode Island could get unanimous consent to the order tomorrow. He, therefore, suggested that the step proposed to amend the rules was unnecessary.

Mr. Aldrich thereupon withdrew the notice, but said he would ask for unanimous consent tomorrow morning.

The tariff bill was laid aside.

The house bill for the erection of a tower of the first order for a light on Smith Island, Va., (not to cost more than \$150,000) and whether, from the calendar and passed, with numerous amendments, making an appropriation for light houses and fog signals in various other parts of the country and a conference was asked.

ON THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

The tariff bill was again taken up, the pending question being on paragraph 193, page 45, imposing a duty of one and a half cents per pound on lead ore and lead dross, provided that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of one and a half cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry.

Mr. Aldrich expressed his willingness to have the memorandum modified as suggested by Mr. Gorman. It was, therefore, modified so as to continue the general discussion up to and including Wednesday, September 2d; to have five minutes' debate on Thursday the 4th, Friday the 5th and Saturday the 6th; and to fix Monday, September 9th, and Wednesday the 11th, as the days for the passage of the bill and amendments without debate—three hours to be allowed to each side for general debate, and then a final vote to be taken on the passage of the bill.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) asked whether there was any objection to having the order entered.

MR. PLUMB OBJECTS.

Mr. Plumb objected, and asked to have the latter go over till tomorrow. It seemed to him that the time asked for in the order was too short. At all events there should be some division of time, although he was not prepared to make a suggestion on that point. The most important thing to be taken into account had yet to come before the senate; for instance, about what was to be done in the event of a tie; about reciprocity; about the effect of the bill on revenues and as to whether there would be money enough to carry on the government if the bill became a law. All these things had to be taken into account. While he was willing to take the chances as other senators were, he did not care to do so, until he had, at least, time to consider the proposition. He did not know anything about it in advance, except in a certain way, and he thought that it should go over till tomorrow.

Mr. Plumb moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on lead ore from 1 1/2 cents a pound to 3/4 of a cent. He thought that the senate was coming to the point where the system of protection would result in bringing down certain home industries for the benefit of other industries, and where the larger industries were to be destroyed the smaller ones. Some perception of that fact, he thought, was being gained in quarters that had been heretofore somewhat intolerant on the position of certain persons toward the tariff bill. He had been recently read out of the republican party by a New York paper, The Tribune, and now he had a copy of the same paper which complained of a certain provision in the bill as being for the benefit of a certain industry and for the injury of certain other industries already established. He did not know but that he ought to read that paper out of the party.

The fact was that there were all very delicate questions, and while he himself was perfectly willing to allow the status established

by the tariff of 1883, to remain, except on positive and overwhelming testimony that the duties were too high or too low, there was a general increase of duties all along the line in the pending bill, the effect of which would be, in his judgment, to hurt as many American industries as they would help. The pending paragraph was one of these cases. A member of the present congress, to whom he had spoken as to the people becoming restive under the high duties proposed, had said to him that that might be so for a time, but they would get used to it, "that might be," Mr. Plumb said; "there was no back to it, was there?"

Mr. Stewart argued against the amendment, and in favor of the duty on lead ore as proposed in the paragraph.

In the course of his remarks, he announced his opposition to taking the duty off of sugar. Mr. Teller also advocated the adoption of the paragraph as reported, and asserted that the contest was one between the lead trust, in combination with the smelters, and the miners of the Rocky mountains. Those miners were 50,000 strong, and they consumed more of New England's products per capita than any set of men living anywhere else. They consumed more of the agricultural products of Kansas and Nebraska than the whole of Mexico consumed, and Kansas was indebted to the miners of Colorado for whatever prosperity they enjoyed. He was not, therefore, exactly pleased when the senator from that state insisted that he wanted to secure the trade of Mexico, and was willing to put it into the hands of Colorado, Montana and Idaho side by side with the 40 cent labor of Mexico.

Mr. Teller said that if the lead duty was shorn from the bill—no doubt it was in it for the benefit of the great northwest—there would not be a republican in that region in favor of the bill; and that there should not be.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, also opposed the amendment and then the bill was laid aside indefinitely.

Mr. Coke moved to amend by striking out the proviso and inserting a proviso that ores containing silver and lead, in which lead is of less value than silver, shall be subject to the duty of duty. He spoke in advocacy of his amendment and was followed and supported by Messrs. Carlisle and Reagan.

Messrs. Cameron and Faulkner were appointed a committee on part of the senate to attend the funeral of Representative Watson, and the senate adjourned.

THE SUNDAY CIVIL BILL.

The House Adopts the Conference Report—Representative Watson's Death.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—In his prayers this morning the chaplain made a feeling allusion to the sudden death of Representative Watson, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cannon submitted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon explained that in a former conference all disagreements had been settled except disagreements on senate amendments relative to irrigation and disposal of public lands. The senate had placed legislation of wide-reaching importance on the bill.

The house conference would have been glad to have dispensed with any legislation that the senate conferred had insisted upon it. The report was the result of a compromise. The legislation of 1888 withdrawing land from sale west of the one hundredth meridian was so modified that all entries made in good faith up to the time of the passage of this act were validated.

Reservoir sites which have been selected are reserved, as under the law of 1888; and reservoir sites hereafter to be selected are reserved from the date of their selection. In future, whenever public lands are occupied by claimants with a view to obtaining title, the claimant can obtain title to the land under all land laws to 320 acres only.

The conference report was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The senate amendments (which have not been acted upon) to the river and harbor bill were not concurred in and a conference ordered.

Saturday, September 13th, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies to the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky.

Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Watson, the third member from Pennsylvania who has died in Washington this session. The house ordered the customary resolution of regret, and for the appointment of a committee to superintend the funeral and then adjourned.

A National Literature.

From The Chicago News.

It is as natural for a young people to copy older ones as for an infant to imitate motions and sounds. In the course of nature the infant passes beyond the stage of imitation. When a nation, born in the throes of revolution, has attained through the centuries to a manhood the dignity that is ours today as the greatest republic on earth, its life may reasonably be expected to exhibit individuality.

For a reflection of the character of a people we look to its literature; nothing is better able to show forth the daily life and the spirit of a nation than its fiction, its novels, its short stories of all lands, merely in their national significance, afford a study of wonderful interest.

The American life of today is a copy of nothing. It is absolutely unique. Nor is it lacking in the most decided elements of romance and of the picturesque. Where its spirit has been caught by novelists and poets, it has yielded everything essential for the most stirring effects. If it were not so—if we had no originality—our writers had better remain copyists, for when they cease to be that, they would become nothing.

It is to be confessed that our literature has been too long of that character which is worse than silence, and worse than poverty. Too long our novelists have gone abroad for their subjects; too long our people have gone abroad for their novels. For the character of a people we look to its literature; nothing is better able to show forth the daily life and the spirit of a nation than its fiction, its novels, its short stories of all lands, merely in their national significance, afford a study of wonderful interest.

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## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, from Savannah, No. 2, to Savannah, 7:00 a.m. 6:55 a.m.

No. 15, from Savannah, No. 14, to Savannah, 7:45 a.m. 11:30 a.m.

No. 11, from Savannah, No. 10, to Savannah, 11:00 a.m. 2:15 p.m.

No. 1, from Savannah, No. 4, to Savannah, 5:40 p.m. 5:55 p.m.

No. 13, from Savannah, No. 12, to Savannah, 10:10 p.m. 7:20 p.m.

MACON AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'taug' 6:30 a.m. to Chattahoochee 7:45 a.m.

From Marietta 8:30 a.m. to Marietta 11:45 a.m.

From Rome 1:30 p.m. to Rome 4:45 p.m.

From Marietta 10:10 p.m. to Marietta 11:45 p.m.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From West Pt. 10:30 a.m. to Atlanta 7:30 a.m.

From Atlanta 1:30 p.m. to West Point 4:30 p.m.

From Atlanta 5:30 p.m. to Montgomery 10:30 p.m.

EAST TENN., VA. & GA. RY.

No. 14, from Savannah, No. 13, to Savannah, 7:00 a.m. 6:55 a.m.

No. 15, from Savannah, No. 14, to Savannah, 7:45 a.m. 11:30 a.m.

No. 11, from Savannah, No. 10, to Savannah, 11:00 a.m. 2:15 p.m.

No. 1, from Savannah, No. 4, to Savannah, 5:40 p.m. 5:55 p.m.

No. 13, from Savannah, No. 12, to Savannah, 10:10 p.m. 7:20 p.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From August 6, 3:30 a.m. to August 6, 8:00 a.m.

From Coffeyville 7:30 a.m. to Decatur 8:55 a.m.

From Decatur 10:10 a.m. to Clarkston 12:10 p.m.

From Clarkston 2:20 p.m. to Clarkston 3:25 p.m.

From Clarkston 4:30 p.m. to Clarkston 5:35 p.m.

From Clarkston 6:40 p.m. to Clarkston 7:45 p.m.

From Clarkston 8:50 p.m. to Clarkston 9:55 p.m.

From Clarkston 10:00 p.m. to Clarkston 11:05 p.m.

From Clarkston 11:15 p.m. to Clarkston 12:20 p.m.

From Clarkston 12:30 p.m. to Clarkston 1:35 p.m.

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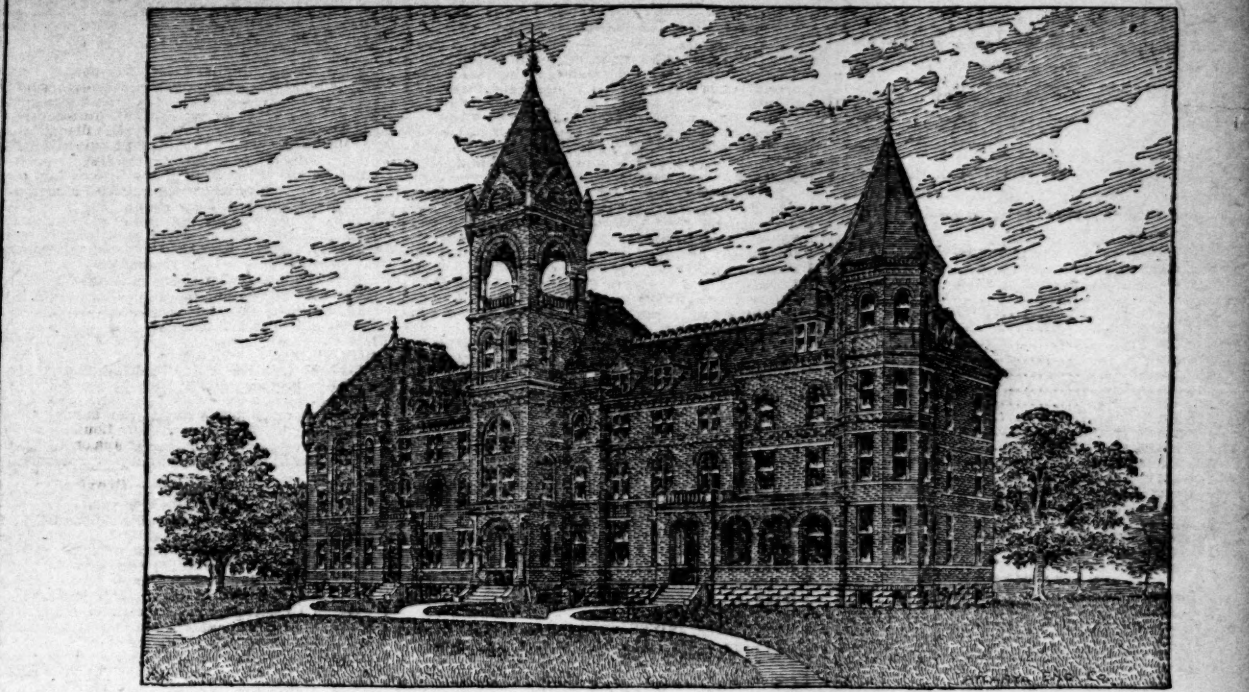
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From Clarkston 12:25 p.m. to Clarkston 1:30 p.m.

From Clarkston 1:35 p.m. to Clarkston 2:40 p.m.



# AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE, DECATUR, - - - - - GEORGIA.

A boarding and day school for the Christian education of girls. Thorough organization. Excellent faculty. Comfortable buildings. Full term opens September 3, 1890. School tickets at reduced rates and convenient schedules over the Georgia railroad. Depot within two minutes' walk of institute. Dummies and hourly schedules from Atlanta by October 15th. For catalogue or other information, address H. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary Board of Trustees, Box 265, Atlanta, or Decatur, Ga.

## Peter Lynch, WEST END ACADEMY, WEST END, - - - ATLANTA, GEORGIA. RESUMES SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

A THOROUGH, GRADED SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES; A BROAD, WELL-PLANNED CURRICULUM, consisting of primary, grammar and high school studies is offered. There are ten grades and five teachers. Our aim is to do as good work and have a school as efficient and well-disciplined as can be found anywhere. A large addition to the building affords ample accommodations for all. Rates of tuition reasonable. For first four grades, children from West End and Fulton county will pay \$10 per annum, quarterly in advance; other grades, \$15 per annum. Atlanta pupils will pay \$15, first four grades; other grades, \$20 per annum. A successful music department is operated in connection with the school. For further information address, E. C. MEYER, Principal, aug-22-1890.

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